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VOL. IX. ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1877. NO. 181.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We announce the name of Mr. WILLIAM A. HEMPHILL, our business manager, as the candidate of THE CONSTITUTION for state printer.

We refer to the course of our newspaper as a basis of our claims on the democratic party of Georgia, and to the general completeness and efficiency of our printing establishment as to our ability to promptly and properly perform the work.

FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

To the Members of the General Assembly:

At the election for public printer in 1875 Col. R. A. Alston was elected. When he resigned, I was appointed to fill the vacancy by the governor. The law requires that the legislature shall elect a printer to fill this unexpired term. I am now in the midst of my work. I have had to spend a good deal of money to prepare for the discharge of the duties of the office. I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the unexpired term and for the full term. I have done the work well, and for less money than the printing has cost since the war. I have rendered the best service I could to the democratic party, and respectfully solicit your support.

H. G. WRIGHT.

THE MINERS OF COAL CREEK.

They have gone to work, sure enough. The strike lasted just a month to a day. The terms on which it was ended are withheld from the public. There seems to be a deep mystery about the matter—at least, the Knoxville papers are very mysterious. There was a compromise, and there is to be "a small advance" in the miners' wages; but the dimensions of the "small advance" are left to the imagination. We are, however, assured that the coal companies will not advance the price of coal in consequence of the small advance in the wages of the conquering miners—which is very consoling and which is perhaps all that we have a right to concern ourselves about.

If our readers who are short of fuel can tide over the present week, we feel authorized to say that they will outweather this cruel famine in triumph. Our dealers will surely have next week supplies that will satisfy all comers. The days of coke, green wood, hard coal and other limited sources of heat, are numbered.

STATE PRINTER.

The elections are to be held during the present session for the state printer, one to fill the unexpired term of Col. R. A. Alston, who resigned, and another for the full term commencing next session. Mr. H. G. Wright, of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, was appointed to fill the unexpired term, by Gov. Smith and the law requires the vacancy to be filled by election. This is his first term since his appointment; he is in the midst of his work, and has been at considerable expense in fitting up for it. We see no reason why there should be a change to finish the work of the present session. He is thoroughly competent and prepared to do the work, and as a simple act of justice we will not oppose his election for this unexpired term. We ask all our friends to vote for Mr. Wright for the unexpired term. THE CONSTITUTION, with Mr. Hemphill as its representative, is a candidate for the full term. Under the law the work of this term does not commence until the next session of the general assembly. We are well prepared to do all the work, and can guarantee entire satisfaction in all the departments. We have zealously maintained the rights of our party. We have at all times taken a bold and decided stand on questions affecting the state and her people, and when an office is to be given where there is remuneration, we think it is nothing but justice that it be given to the papers who have to fight the political battles.

GOV. SMITH'S VALEDICTORY.

The message that we print this morning is the closing act of five years' faithful and valuable service. There are no startling points in it; no recommendations that will occasion serious dispute. The five years of economy and good government had brought every part of the governmental machinery into such harmonious and efficient action that there was not much more to do than to present a summary of the work of the executive department during the year. The message does this in as few words as the varied interests of the state would permit. All are mentioned; and it seems appropriate that the most striking recommendation of the message should relate to subjects that are legitimate outgrowths of the new prosperity—direct trade and immigration. This recommendation finely caps Governor Smiths' record as an administrative officer. It is another step towards independence, which follows in the wake of good government. We commend the governor's earnest words on the twin subjects to the new legislature.

It was both fitting and proper that the retiring governor should mention the results achieved during his terms of office; and this he does with a modesty characteristic of the man. It is difficult to tell which of the principal achievements he takes the most pride in—the extension of public education, the improved financial condition of the state, the preservation of order or the impartial administration of justice. The great and manifest improvement of our condition—social, educational and industrial—are due, he says, to the home-bred common sense, the desire for progress and love of justice, which characterize the people of Georgia, and he claims "no greater credit than should be accorded to the humblest citizen who discharges his duty in his appropriate vocation." The people of Georgia will not forget these words.

In no part of the message does Governor Smith's good sense and sagacity shine more conspicuously than in the paragraphs devoted to federal politics. In sentences of rare terseness and clearness he puts the people of Georgia in a right position before the country. He expresses in a few words their views, and indicates what their action will be. If the people of the north desire to know how Georgia stands, let them accept without abatement Gov. Smith's statements.

Altogether the message is a model document—plain, practical and emphatic throughout. He closes with kind words towards the eminent citizen who has been called to the chief executive authority "by a majority unexampled in the annals of the state."

POINTS OF GOV. SMITH'S MESSAGE.

The financial condition of the state is presented clearly and briefly. The balance in the treasury, January 1, 1876, was $511,785,21; receipts in 1876, $2,332,933.38; disbursements in 1876, $2,280,435.26; balance, January 1, 1877, $564,283.33. The public debt amounts to $8,447,500, exclusive of indorsed bonds issued by the Macon and Brunswick, North and Louth and Memphis branch railroads.

The governor favorably mentions the North Georgia agricultural college, located at Dahlonega, and recommends an appropriation therefor.

He reviews with pardonable pride the growth of popular education during his term of office. In 1872 there were no public schools in the state; in 1876 every county had its school organization. In 1871 the school attendance was 49,578; in 1876 it was 179,405. He speaks of Commissioner Orr's noble efforts, and commends the school system to the fostering care of the legislature.

The valuable services rendered by the agricultural and geological bureaus are explained, and their continuance urged as necessary to the full development of the state.

Attention is called to the attorney general's report, and deserved mention made of his faithfulness and efficiency.

The report of the principal keeper of the penitentiary and the contracts for convicts are freely discussed. The penitentiary question is now disposed of for twenty years, and the governor thinks the result attained is the very best that circumstances would permit.

He commends the economical management of the lunatic asylum, and recommends an appropriation for changes and additions that would make provision for one hundred more patients. No greater accommodation will be required, the governor thinks, in "some years."

The reports from the deaf and dumb asylum, and the academy of the blind are briefly mentioned.

The governor states the leading facts embraced in the annual reports from the officers in charge of the state's three railroad elephants—the Macon and Brunswick, the North and South, and the Memphis Branch—but makes no recommendations concerning them.

This brings us to the subjects of direct trade and immigration, which are elaborately treated. The advantages that would accrue to the state from a direct line of ocean steamers are strongly stated. The governor advises an acceptance of the pending proposition for the establishment of a new line of steamers, at a cost to the state of $60,000 a year in gold for three years. The subsidy asked for being very reasonable, the governor thinks a contract should be closed at the earliest practicable day.

The public credit has been raised from thirty per cent. discount to a point above par; a floating debt amounting to $1,277,788 25 has been paid off; $8,500,000 of fraudently contracted debt has been cancelled [illegible] new increase of bonded debt [illegible] ized. Economy, justice, law and order have prevailed under democratic rule.

The governor's timely and patriotic remarks at the close of his last annual message will receive the approval of all fair-minded men who read them—and every citizen of the state should read them. He says that when the people of the northern states shall have decided what is proper to be done for the preservation of the right of self-government, the people of Georgia will be found ready to co-operate with them, and "to do their whole duty under any and all circumstances." No truer words were ever put on paper.

NEPOTISM and neuralgia seem to be confirmed habits with Grant. He has just appointed Alexander Sharpe, his brother-in-law, to the position of paymaster in the army, with the rank and pay of a major. Sharpe for the past eight years has been marshal of the district of Columbia. Grant's nepotism will be cured after the 5th of March, but we fear that his neuralgia is chronic.

WHEELER states that his visit to Hayes is merely for the purpose of renewing old friendship. We have had no doubt of this from the first. It was a practice, even among the Aborigineses, to travel across four or five states in a parlor car to renew old friendship. We are glad Mr. Wheeler has been wise enough to resurrect one of the infirmities of our forefathers.

THERE is at least one prominent politician who is probably in favor of a new election, and that is Schurz. A new election would necessitate a new campaign, and Schurz makes more money in a campaign than any patriot in the country. He has several excellent orations that he could work off for a small consideration.

IT is now stated that Fred May was dangerously wounded by Jim Bennett in the late duel. This will astonish the public. Our understanding of the matter has been that Jim merely walked out between the sun and a pine tree and fired into the blue ether. It will thus be seen how easy it is for editors to be mistaken.

WE would be pleased to hear from Grant again. These Sunday evening chats make very entertaining reading. We trust Gobright will induce the old man to tell us what he thinks of Jim Bennett's war with May, and whether, in his opinion, such events justify the interference of the federal government.

THE investigation of the scheme on the part of Grant and Robeson's friends to break the report of Whitthorne's naval committee at the last session reveals the hideousness of radicalism. Murtagh, Grant's intimate friend, and the editor of his kitchen organ, plays a leading part in the wretched business.

WE have learned why Blanton Duncan is not for war. He announces himself as an ardent supporter of Hayes, "without reward or hope of office." The democratic party is to be congratulated on being thus easily rid of one of its most prominent nuisances.

BILL ORTON, the president of the Western Union telegraph company, has been carried to Washington under arrest. It is to be hoped he will be crammed into the coal hole in the house.

FOUR republicans voted with the democrats in the organization of the New Jersey house of representatives, and this result, it is stated, will elect a democratic senator in place of Frelinghuysen.

THE POPULAR UPRISING.

When the conspirators put the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois resolutions and the concluding portion of Gov. Smith's message, for example, together, they will begin to discover that their plot can not go on to consummation without provoking serious trouble. Every since the election they have been declaring that the northern democrats dare not, and that the southern democrats would not, fight to inaugurate Tilden. They have persistently tried to stiffen the backbones of their supporters and to procure further support by declaring that there would not be much of a shower after all.

The conspirators have no longer any excuse for misapprehending the temper of the people. The Great West has spoken. The people of the eastern states, and especially of their great cities, will soon speak. They will soon pledge themselves to the people of the northwest in support of their common rights under the constitution.

The south will remain quiet, but ready to obey the commands of their friends at the north. Let the voice of the northeast reinforce that of the northwest without delay. Let all the moral forces of the country be brought to bear. Let the conservative members of congress know that the people want no compromise short of their constitutional rights; that they want no new election or other contrivance, but that they do want the man inaugurated who was elected. Let them further know that they have the hearty support of their constituents in all steps they may deem it wise to take to maintain the rights of the people.

THE SITUATION IN LOUISIANA.

The situation in Louisiana remains practically unchanged, with no probability that there will be any collision between the opposing forces unless it is precipitated by the Packard faction. It is reported that two of the members of the Packard house have withdrawn from that body, giving in formal speeches the reasons for their action. This would have left that body without a quorum, but a radical member, who has heretofore been absent, put in an appearance. The senate, however, is still without a quorum. In the ballot yesterday for United States senator for the short term, Pinchback received the largest vote, and his friends claim that he is easily master of the situation. The copper-colored moke seems to have no other ambition than to sit in the United States senate where he can listen to the quavering voice of the diseased and flatulent statesman from Indiana.

OUR telegrams state that the senate committee on counting the vote have, with one dissenting vote, decided that the president of the senate has no right to count the electoral vote.

REV. STUART ROBINSON, of Louisville, has recovered [illegible] proprietors of the old St. Louis Democrat in a suit for libel.

JIM BENNETT'S duel has probably cured his wounded honor, but has it cured the bruises caused by the jolting May gave him.

GRANT and his friends thought they would Murtagh Whitthorne, but Whitthorne thought they wouldn't and they didn't.

W. B. SCOTT, a colored democrat, has been made porter of the Tennessee senate.

MR. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has been seated in the house.

The Secretary of State.

Editors Constitution: Will you allow me space in your paper to say to the members of the general assembly that I was almost disposed to withdraw my name as a candidate for secretary of state, but on consultation with friends and upon reflection I have concluded to run the race through, and after putting my hands to the plow, not to look back.

I will state to the members generally that I shall not button-hole any one for his vote or influence, shall run on the principles that the representatives of the people are too intelligent to be swerved from justice by combination rings or anything that I might say to them personally.

Having set forth my platform in a circular laid on each desk in the two houses if it is not sufficient to merit the support of the members, and one more competent should be elected, I will most gracefully acquiesce if the successful candidate is put on the platform of democracy that has given Gov. Colquitt and Mr. Tilden over 80,000 majority in Georgia, making her the banner state in the union. Let us then practice what we preach. I have no combination of any kind; will employ competent clerks to aid me; if I shall be successful in performing all I have said I will in the circulars referred to have no one armed or one legged soldiers to elicit the votes while I appreciate them; I could claim some interest in the late war; served nearly two years as a private; would not have office; and a campaign in the Indian wars forty years ago, but claim nothing from them; solicit the office with the pledge faithfully to discharge the duties as the same requires; can only refer to the names as expressed on my circular as a guarantee that I will do what I have promised, making a donation of the historical facts in relation to Georgia for the last century to each county, placing it in the reach of all free of charge, the information much needed in our state; relying upon a liberal people for remuneration from private sales of the work when completed. I might say much more but deem it unnecessary.

In conclusion, I will say I shall never again ask for anything of the public. I never have held, as stated, a civil commission. I will gracefully retire without any returning boards or investigating committees, if defeated.

I will be pleased to make the acquaintance of each member. I will remain in Atlanta a few days. Respectfully.

WM. M. ANDERSON.

Central America.

PANAMA, January 11.—Negotiations for peace are passing between the commander in chief of the rebels in Antigua and the secretary of foreign relations of the national government.

The United States steamers Pensacola and Omaha are still in Porte. The Lackawanna was at Matanas, December 27.

News has been received here of a bloody battle fought at Galle Ecuador on the 14th ult., between the constitutional army, 2,500 strong, and the revolutionary forces, which ended in the routing of the former. Both sides fought bravely, loosing altogether about 4,000 killed and a much larger number wounded. When the news of the disaster reached Ququiro, president Borreo left the palace and took refuge, so said, at the Columbian. The legation of white citizens is pronounced in favor of the revolution, and the revolutionary forces would probably enter Ququiro on the 5th ult., in which event it was expected they would put an end to war in that republic.

SNARING WHITTHORNE

THE PRESIDENT EMPLOYS A LEWD WOMAN TO SEDUCE A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN.

Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, in the Full Exercise of his Authority.

Organization of the New Jersey Legislature.

Fred. May Said to be Dangerously Wounded.

The Texas Pacific Railroad Bill Reported Favorably.

The Senate Committee Decides that Ferry has no Right to Count the Votes.

THE POLITICAL CENTRE.

THE REPUBLICAN PLOT AGAINST MR. WHITTHORNE.

A Disgraceful Plot—The Arrest of President Orton—Runyan Discharged—The Work of Congress—Hearing from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The senate during the morning hour passed the house bill, making appropriations to supply the deficiencies in the contingent fund of the house of representatives with various amendments of unimportant character.

Mr. Morton, from committee on privileges and elections, submitted a resolution discharging Enos Runyan, of the firm of Martin & Runyan, bankers and brokers of Wall street, New York, from the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, he having testified before the committee and thus purged himself of contempt.

The Pacific R. R. committee agreed unanimously to report the bill. It leaves the conflicting branches from New Orleans, an open question.

The judiciary committee had no meeting.

In the committee investigating the police board Mr. Richards, chief of the police testified that Murtagh, the president of the board had requested him to watch Representative Whitthorne, and if found in any questionable place to arrest him.

The motion was to break the force of the report of the naval committee. The scheme does not appear to have been a plot to entice Whitthorne into danger, but to arrest him on any trivial pretext.

It transpired with the committee investigating the police board that Murtagh suggested to Richards, in case Whitthorn did not visit disreputable places, that some woman be employed to entice him. Richards swears pretended willingness to comply with Murtagh's suggestions. Murtagh called the new police board together, but his colleagues did not appear as stated. The president intends signing the bill abolishing the board as soon as he reaches it.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—The House passed the consular and diplomatic and military academy appropriations, the former, in the way of reducing salaries, were defeated.

The senate discussed the bill for the perfect revision of the statues all day.

Nominations—Stewart L. Woodford attorney southern district New York; Elias Griswold, judge northern district Florida.

Gen. Auger's dispatch to-day contains nothing of importance.

The president, secretary of war and Sheridan were in consultation to-day.

Mrs. Berthelot and Miss Henderson, daughters of John Henderson, convicted of whisky frauds, left for Mt. Vernon, West Virginia, this evening with their father's pardon.

Runyan, the New York banker, testified that he drew the check of $8,000 for Conrad N. Jourdan, cashier of the Third national bank. As far as witness knew W. T. Pelton had no connection with the draft. The banker Dimond, under restraint, was examined in secret session, but his books threw no light on the $8,000

Alexander Sharp was nominated today as paymaster of the army, with the rank of major. He is the president's brother-in-law, and has for nearly eight years been United States marshal for the District of Columbia.

The senate had a short executive session, but made no southern confirmations.

David Dudly Field, of New York, was seated in the house to-day.

It is understood the senate committee on counting the vote have decided with one dissenting vote that the president of the senate cannot count the vote.

The report that the committee had agreed upon a bill is premature.

The attorney-general has made no progress in forming an opinion which is to guide the president as to which is the legal legislature of Louisiana. Information is wanted, but from what source and as to what points is unknown. The attorney-general declines to talk about it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The greater part of the claims for the proceeds of captured and abandoned cotton and other property, not barred by statute, were ascertained by judgments and recoveries of claimants thereon in the court of claims from the year 1867 to 1876 inclusive, the total being $11,530,939. Most of the pending suits brought after the time limited by the statute, involve claims in the aggregate amounting to $12,000,000. Of many other claims apparently pending, no action had been taken for a long time, and therefore the assistant attorney general moved to dismiss them for want of prosecution. There were 2,196 suits. The motion was granted in 1,890 cases, and 1,217 were dismissed by consent of claimants. The aggregate amount of claims thus disposed of was $13,138,686.

ORTON'S ARREST.

Every Effort Will Be Made to Secure the Secrecy of the Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Mr. Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, was taken to Washington this morning on the 9:30 limited express, in custody of the deputy sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives.

Officers of the company state that every lawful means will be resorted to for the secrecy of dispatches passing through the company's offices. They also state that the present time is the most opportune one for pushing their demands to that end.

NEW YORK, January 11.—In connection with President Orton's arrest the officers of the Western Union telegraph company state that every lawful means will be resorted to for insuring the secrecy of dispatches passing through their offices. They also state that the present time is most opportune for pushing their demands to that end.

Wronknow & Co., wholesale dealers in fancy goods and notions, have failed. Liabilities $150,000.

Fire at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., January 11.—The Central Hotel and several adjoining buildings burned at three this morning. The loss was about $4,000. The hotel was owned by Mr. Samuel Cohen, of New York.

A Fatal Railroad Accident.

CINCINNATI, January 11.—A passenger train on the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad ran off the track near [illegible] station, Kentucky, yesterday, cutting the engineer's legs off and injuring four passengers, the latter not seriously.

LOUISIANA.

ALL QUIET IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Packard Trying to Organize a Militia—Two Recreant Radicals—Pinchback's Wish for the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—There is no change in the situation this morning, and the orders of General Augur virtually forbidding any aggressive movements by either party will doubtless prevent any collision. All eyes are turned to Washington watching events there.

Governor Packard has commissioned A. S. Badger, major-general of the Louisiana state national guard and ordered him to organize the first division to-day.

The republicans in calling up the situation this morning admits that if force is to decide the question of the supremacy the republicans are powerless against their opponents, who it says are fully organized, equipped and trained in the use of arms.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11, 2 P. M.—Two members of the republican house, Mr. Barrett, of Rapides, and Mr. Kennedy, of St. Charles, are just reported as having withdrawn from that body and giving their reasons therefore in speeches.

The republican legislature had one ballot for United States senator this evening. The result was as follows: Pinchback, 30; Antone, 21; Louis, 13; Beattie, 12; Anderson, 4; and scattering, 6. The republican senate is still without a quorum; one member of the house came in to-day, and that body still has a quorum. Pinchback's friends claim that he is master of the senatorial situation. No disturbance.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A Democratic Speaker and a Republican Clerk—An Uncomfortably Close House.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—The house has organized by the election of R. F. Robe (democrat) speaker, John Y. Foster (republican) clerk; J. H. Potts (republican) assistant clerk, G. Goble (republican) engrossing clerk, John B. Fell (republican) sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Brown (democrat) assistant sergeant-at-arms, Sam. W. Bell (democrat) doorkeeper, and E. B. Smith (republican) assistant doorkeeper. The vote was 34 to 26, four republicans voting with the democrats.

TRENTON, January 11.—The four republicans who voted with the democrats on the organization of the house are Van Rensselaar, Howell, Wightman and Vail. This result secures a democratic United States senator in place of Frelinghuysen.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Action of the Congressional Committee on the Southern Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Pacific railroad committee at its session to-day instructed the chairman, Mr. Lamar of Mississippi, to report favorably the bill which has been under consideration last session and this, for granting government aid for a southern transcontinental railroad.

One of the principal obstacles in the way of the committee arriving at a satisfactory conclusion as to its report was the rival claims of the Texas & Pacific represented by Col. Scott, and the Southern Pacific of California, represented by Mr. Huntington. These two interests, however, having been basis, [illegible] on behalf of his company having fully accepted the provisions and limitations of the Texas and Pacific bill as introduced last session by Mr. Atkins of Tennessee, namely, that this new Pacific railroad should always remain an open highway, subject to the control of congress, the committee has at last reached a favorable conclusion.

The bill, as reported by Mr. Lamar, provides for the construction of a main line from Fort Worth, the present western terminus of the Texas & Pacific road via El Paso to San Diego, California, a distance of 1280 miles. The government is to guarantee the interest, not the principal, on the 5 per cent. 50 year gold bonds of the main line from Fort Worth and Fort Yunan, a distance of about 1080 miles. That portion of the line lying between Fort Worth and a point one hundred miles west of El Paso is to be constructed by the Texas & Pacific company, and from that point to San Diego by the Southern Pacific railroad company. The branches provided for in the bill are:

First, One from Shreveport or Marshall to New Orleans.

Second, One from Jefferson to Memphis.

Third, From Shreveport to Vicksburg.

Fourth, One from Venita, Indian Territory, to intersect with the Texas Pacific at some point east of the 103d meridian. The government guaranteeing the interest, not the principal, upon the bonds of the company's constructing the main line at a rate not to exceed $35,000 per mile, and upon the branches at a rate of $30,000 per mile, but bonds only to the amount of the actual cost of construction are to be issued. If the road can be built for $20,000 or $25,000 per mile, bonds only to that amount are to be issued.

To secure the government for this guarantee, the several companies are required to execute a first mortgage upon the whole property of the company, and upon their land grants from the United States and the state of Texas. In addition the government is to retain all dues for military and postal transportation, and telegraph service, and to have a lien on such a part of the savings of the company and the entire proceeds of the sale of their land as may be necessary to provide for the prompt payment of the current interest on their bonded debt.

The bill contains stringent provisions prohibiting combinations with existing Pacific railroad companies, and requires a perfect reciprocity in traffic of connecting roads now in existence and hereafter to be built, thereby forever remaining an open highway.

It is proper to say that this measure shows unmistakable strength in congress from the belief that the commencement of work on this great enterprise would revive the industries of the whole country, and especially those of the south. The superiority of the route is universally acknowledged, being shorter from New York to the Pacific by nearly 300 miles, and lying so far south as to escape the snow blockades, which is so ugly a feature of winter traffic on the Pacific road, and that, with its branches to New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis and St. Louis, it would place the whole country within easy access to this southern transcontinental highway.

ACCIDENTS BY RAIL.

An Atlanta Man the Victim in one of Them.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 11.—A passenger car on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad went down a forty foot embankment into the frozen Greenbrier river. The ice supported the car. Seven were hurt, none fatally. Mrs. Hall, of White Sulphur Springs, had her leg broken.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., January 11.—The night train over the Virginia Midland road, hence south at 2:45 this morning, encountered a broken rail near Manassas. The sleeper from Boston to Danville and the sleeper from Washington to New Orleans left the track. The obstruction was removed. The train was running on schedule. Among the wounded are Capt. Stokes Boyd, of Florida, slightly, and W. A. McAllister, of Atlanta. Most of the passengers were invalids on their way to Florida. Of the wounded all have comparatively slight injuries, except Mr. Lyle, of Pennsylvania, and the negro porter, the former of whom, being over seventy years of age, may not recover.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FIRST SESSION—SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The House Under Way—Reading of Governor Smith's last Annual Message—A Number of Valuable Recommendations Counting the Gubernatorial Vote, etc.

ATLANTA, Jan. 11, 1877.

THE SENATE.

The senate met at 10 o'clock. President LESTER in the chair.

After the reading of the journal, the call of the roll for the introduction of bills was read.

The senators were apparently not quite ready for business, as only one respond was made to the call, that being—

Senator RUTHERFORD, of the 23d, who introduced a purely local bill touching the collection of insolvent costs due the solicitor general in the county of Crawford.

It is hoped from the above fact that there is a very slight burden of legislation before the senate, and that the usual mass of business will be lacking this session.

UPON THE CALL FOR MOTIONS,

not a senator rose to his feet, and—

The PRESIDENT, then despairing of getting a spurt from the grave and reserved body over which he presided, announced that

DEBATE WAS IN ORDER.

Even this announcement, which usually brings a dozen senators to their feet, failed to provoke a single respondent. The members sat quietly in their seats, conversing softly, and awaiting the arrival of the governor's message. This was received at 10:30 o'clock, and upon motion of Senator McDANIEL, was at once read.

[The message will be found in full upon the second page of this paper.]

During the reading of the message, a message was received from the house, announcing that a resolution had been passed by that body, asking that the two houses of the general assembly of Georgia meet in joint session at 12 o'clock, to receive and count the vote

CAST FOR GOVERNOR

in the October election of the present year.

At the conclusion of the reading of the message, Senator BLACK moved that the senate concur in the house resolution.

Senator FELTON amended by moving that the house resolution be made the special order immediately after the reception of the votes cast for the governor.

Senator GODFREY, of the 28th, moved a joint resolution, making Saturday, the 13th, be selected as the day on which the election of state officers shall take place. Passed unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then placed in the hands of the secretary a notice of contest for the seat of Senator Maddox, of the 4th, filed by Daniel Butler, (colored.)

A message was then received from the governor, accompanied by the

VOTES CAST FOR GOVERNOR

in the late election. The votes were brought in in a huge basket, borne by two muscular colored brothers. It was then moved, the house concurring that the two houses meet in joint session at 12, and that the president and speaker unite in counting and publishing the vote cast, and declare the governor-elect, and that the inauguration of the person declared elected take place on Friday at 12.

Senator McDANIEL [illegible] sultation could be had with the governor elect. Ordered as amended.

Senator CABANISS, of the 22d, moved that the Governor's message be referred to the proper committees, and that 500 copies be printed for the use of the senate. Passed.

Senator GODFREY then amended his motion concerning the election for state officers by specifying in the resolution the offices of comptroller general, secretary state, state treasurer and state printer. Passed.

The senate then went to the house to witness the counting of the vote.

Upon the reassembling of the senate a message from the house was received asking that a committee of the senate be appointed to act with a similar committee from the house to wait upon the governor, announce his election and ascertain when it will suit his convenience to be inaugurated. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Felton and Maddox were appointed.

The committee reported that Governor-elect Colquitt would like Friday, the 12 inst., at 12 m, as the time of inauguration.

A joint resolution from the house setting this time was agree was agreed to.

Senate then adjourned.

THE VISIT TO THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

The joint committee appointed to wait on the governor-elect found that distinguished person in the room of the speaker of the house.

Mr. Felton, chairman of the committee, notified the governor of the object of the call of the committee, and asked him if he had any objection to the inauguration taking place on to-day.

"None in the world," he replied, adding with a smile, "unless it is because it is Friday."

This remark seemed to arouse the superstitions fears of Representative Hood, of Randolph. This gentleman most stoutly opposed committing so important a matter as the inauguration of a governor to this day of bad repute. He voted steadily for Saturday.

The committee finally agreed, however, upon Friday, and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house was called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker BACON.

Prayer by Representative STEWART of Spalding.

RECONSIDERATION.

Representative HOOD moved to reconsider action on agreeing to a resolution to appoint a committee on rules, which motion prevailed.

COUNTING THE GUBERNATORIAL VOTE.

Representative FRY offered the following resolution:

The term of his Excellency, James M. Smith as governor of Georgia, having expired by law, and it being a duty incumbent upon this general assembly to open and publish the election returns and inaugurate the successor of Gov. Smith,

Resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that on Friday the 12th day of January, at 12 m., the members of each branch of the general assembly do convene in the representative hall, and the president of the senate and speaker of the house shall open and publish in the presence of the general assembly the election returns for governor, and the person found to have received a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be declared elected governor of this state, and shall be inaugurated as such on to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

Representative JAMES moved to amend by counting the vote to-day, which was accepted, and the resolution agreed to and transmitted to the senate.

THE PAGES.

Representative WALSH offered a resolution that the speaker be authorized to appoint four pages.

Representative ALLRED objected to the resolution. Pages were unknown before the reign of Rufus the First. He moved to strike out four and insert two.

Representative WALSH favored economy as much as any member. But pages were a necessity, and he considered it practical economy to expedite the business of the house.

Representative BLOODWORTH opposed the resolution. The democratic party was pledged to retrenchment and reform. Before the war assistant doorkeepers, messenger and pages were unknown. Jesse Osin, a cripple, discharged all the duties at $5 per diem. Why incur an expense of $25 to $30 per day when the country from Dade to Chatham is groaning under taxation.

Representative NORTHEN offered an amendment that the speaker be authorized to appoint four pages, and their pay be fixed at $1.50 per diem. The amendment was agreed to by yeas 109, nays 30.

THE CHAPLAIN.

Representative COX, of Troup, moved to take from the table the resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a chaplain.

Representative BLACK favored the motion, and the resolution prevailed.

Representative FRY offered a substitute that the speaker appoint a committee of three to secure the services of a chaplain which substitute did not prevail.

Representative HOOD said that the expenses of the last house did not meet the approbation of the people, and if this house did not reduce their expenses constituents would not be satisfied. He did not come here specially as a reformer. He did not manage his own finances as successfully as he might, and therefore did not propose to manage the finances of the state.

He had been approached by ministers electioneering for the chaplaincy. He considered this a desecration of their holy office. He had no objection to prayer, but rather liked it. Perhaps he had not prayed enough himself, and the prayer of the chaplain might do him good. He was more of a hard-shell Baptist, and favored free grace. The prayer of a man who prayed voluntarily and without pay would have more effect than one praying at five dollars per diem. All these things are small matters, separately considered, but aggregate largely. We had better pause and reflect.

Representative MATHEWS, of Talbot, believed in retrenchment and reform; but why commence at the foot of the ladder. He didn't want the representatives of the people to go begging for prayers. The ministry must live, and why demand that they shall render service without charge, when we demand pay for our own? Shall we compel the speaker every morning to go about drumming for volunteers to pray gratuitously?

Representative MILLER offered an amendment that the chaplain be selected from the resident ministry of Atlanta, and the salary be fixed at $100.

Representative McDONALD said that he never ascended a ladder without making the first step from the bottom. He believed in the prayers of the righteous, but did not favor the selection of a chaplain from any one denomination. A committee could secure the services of ministers from all the denominations without pay.

Representative HAWES favored paying a chaplain

Representative STANFORD offered a substitute, fixing the pay at $50.

Representative CANDLER favored paying the chaplain what has been paid them before the war, and moved to strike out $50 and insert $150, which was lost by yeas, 56; nays, 74.

Representative BLOODWORTH said before the war the messenger secured the services of a chaplain free of charge, without confining it to any denomination.

Representative FRY moved to strike out $50 and insert $100, which prevailed, by yeas, 99; nays, 45.

Representative RICHARDSON wished to introduce as a compromise that a committee of three be appointed to secure the service of prayer for the house from ministers of all denominations in this city, to whom $150 be paid pro rata. Ruled out of order.

The substitute of Representative Stanford was agreed to [illegible]

SIDE DOOR KEEPERS.

Representative JAMES offered a resolution that the speaker be authorized to appoint, at his convenience, two side door keepers and one gallery keeper, and that their pay be fixed at $3 per diem.

On motion of Representative HOOD, it was temporarily tabled.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of Governor Smith was transmitted to the house through J. W. Warren, his secretary. On motion, the message was taken up and read.

On motion of Representative AWTRY, the message and documents were referred to appropriate committees.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message was received from the senate through its secretary, Hon. W. A. Harris, announcing that the senate had concurred in the resolution to count the gubernatorial vote with an amendment striking out all relating to the inauguration of Gov. Colquitt.

On motion the house concurred in the amendment.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

A message was received from the senate through Hon. W. A. Harris, its secretary, transmitting the election returns.

At 12 m. the senate came into the hall, the house rising to receive them.

Hon. RUFUS E LESTER, president of the senate, on taking the speaker's chair, announced the object to be to count and publish the vote for governor, and read the clause of the constitution bearing on the subject. In order to facilitate the counting, a joint committee of two from the senate and three from the house would be appointed to act as tellers.

President LESTER appointed on the part of the senate Senators Freeman and Felton.

Speaker BACON appointed on the part of the house Representatives Black, James and Turner.

Senator HOWELL enquired as to the power of that committee, whether they could count out Gen. Colquitt.

President LESTER replied that the president of the senate and speaker of the house constituted the returning board.

The returns were opened.

The PRESIDENT announced that 144,839 votes were cast for governor, of which Colquitt received 111,297 and Norcross 33,444. He declared General Colquitt duly elected.

The senate returned to their chamber at 2:15 p. m.

TENDERED SEATS.

On motion of Representative HOOD seats were tendered to W. D. Kiddoo, J. T. Flewellen and W. M. Tumlin.

On motion of Representative DUGGER a seat was tendered Prof. Beal, of N. C.

On motion of Representative FORT seats were tendered Thomas Esson and A. G. McArthur.

HOURS OF MEETING.

Representative CLOUD offered a resolution that the hours of meeting be fixed at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and of adjournment at 12:30 p. m. and 4:30 p. m.

On motion of Representative WALSH the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

PRINTING THE MESSAGE.

On motion of Representative JORDAN, of Hancock, 500 copies of the governor's message were ordered to be printed for the use of the house.

THE INAUGURATION.

Representative CANDLER offered a resolution to appoint a committee of two from the senate and three from the house to wait upon the governor-elect, Gen. A. H. Colquitt, inform him of his election, and ascertain at what time it will suit his convenience to be inaugurated; which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed on the part of the house, Representatives Candler, Carlton and Hood.

The senate concurred in the resolution, and Senators Felton and Mattox were appointed on the part of the senate.

A message was received from the senate announcing that they had passed a resolution to appoint a joint committee to notify Gov. Smith of Gov. Colquitt's election, and had appointed on the part of the senate, Senators McDaniel and Harkness.

Representative JAMES moved to amend by adding that the committee have charge of the occasion, and that Gov. Smith be invited to be present, which was agreed to and the resolution concurred in.

Representative CANDLER, from the special committee reported the committee had waited on Gov. Colquitt, and that he had indicated Friday, (to-morrow), at 12 m. as the time for inauguration.

Representative CANDLER offered a resolution that the senate and house assemble in the hall of representatives at 12 m. to-morrow to administer the oath of office to Gen. A. H. Colquitt, the governor elect, which was agreed to.

CALLING FOR REPORTS.

Representative NORTHEN offered a resolution that the secretary of state, comptroller-general and treasurer report the amount of salaries and fees of their several offices by to-morrow morning.

Representative JAMES moved to amend by striking out "to-morrow" and inserting "Monday," which prevailed, and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

MORE ABOUT DOORKEEPERS.

Representative JAMES moved to take from the table his resolution, authorizing the speaker to appoint side doorkeepers and gallery keeper, which motion did not prevail.

Representative MATHEWS, of Pike, offered a resolution that the house dispense with assistant doorkeeper and assistant messenger.

Representative MOSES offered a substitute that the speaker appoint a committee of three to ascertain the number of assistants necessary and the most economical way of obtaining them, which was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed as said committee Representatives Moses, Matthews, of Pike, and Turnbull.

REVISING THE RULES.

Representative STEWART, of Spalding, called from the table the resolution to appoint a committee to revise the rules, and moved that the committee be increased to five, and that the speaker be chairman of the committee, which was agreed to.

INVESTIGATION.

Representative MOSES offered a resolution to investigate charges against the comptroller general which was agreed to.*

Representative JAMES moved to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow, which was agreed to, and the house adjourned at 3 p. m.

* The house reporter endeavored to obtain a copy of the resolution, but couldn't obtain it from the clerk or his assistants.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

The Coming Russian Fleet with the Grand Duke on Board—Sketch of the Apartments Prepared for Him in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Russian fleet, which has sailed for America will probably anchor at Port Royal two weeks hence. The Grand Duke Alexis, whose former visit to this country caused so widespread a sensation, accompanies the fleet and will come directly to Washington. Here he will stay at least a fortnight, apartments having been engaged for him and seventeen of the most distinguished officers of his staff and the squadron at the Arlington hotel.

The old Reverdy Johnson mansion, annexed to the Arlington on the north, is to be surrendered to the prince and his companions. Senator Randolph and a few other guests now occupy some of the lower rooms, which will be vacated on the prince's arrival. When in his seat the senator came a part of the hotel it has been occupied by the members of the Japanese embassy and by the emperor of Brazil. Its interior is conveniently arranged, and the furniture throughout it rich and tasteful. The three floors which have been engaged by the courier in advance of the Russian fleet, have perhaps twenty parlors and bed-chambers, more than may be necessary to supply the wants of the party. They are laid with Wilton carpets, furnished with mahogany, walnut and oak, and lined with paintings of such merit as should provoke the curiosity of Alexis, as it excited the admiration of Dom Pedro. These paintings belonged to Stephen A Douglas and are now the property of his widow, Mrs. Williams. Some time ago she asked Mr. Roesale, the present proprietor of the Arlington, to take care of them for her and he cared for them in the most appropriate way by hanging them on walls where they would have both light and air. They are mostly old paintings, and like certain ancient canvasses just found to have been long neglected in the gallery of the Luxembourg, were fading until they were put into view again. In the parlors and dining rooms their beauty is especially displayed, though they are rendered garish by over varnishing.

The grand duke's second visit recalls many of his former American adventures which have never been alluded to. Made by manhood and bravery a strong friend of General Custer, with whom he seems to have shared the discourtesy of the president, he shot his buffalo on the plains, fell in love with Custer, and was smitten sorely by General Grant. But the strongest blow received by the son of the czar, who now approaches us, was, let it be whispered delicately, given him by the courage and the graces of a young belle from Lawrence, Kan., who killed her buffalo on the day when he shot his, who was singled out by him at the subsequent grand ball at St. Louis, and to whom Alexis flung his heart hopelessly away.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

A Probable Contest Over Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Already there is talk of a contest of the will. One legatee said yesterday that the relatives outside of Wm. H. Vanderbilt and family would never let it stand as it is in peace, unless William H. should avoid all cause of dispute by giving his less fortunate co-claimants a liberal share in the immense wealth left by the Commodore, of which, under the will, he controls the great bulk. The fight would be made for the Commodore's daughters and his son Cornelius Jeremiah, whose legacies were mere pittances compared with the immense sums bequeathed to William H. Vanderbilt and his sons. Even if an attempt to break the will failed, it probably would be kept in the courts for years, pulled to and fro by the lawyers, and an injunction might be served on William H. Vanderbilt to prevent him acting as president of the New York Central railroad. The friends of the commodore say that William H Vanderbilt is to carry out the plan of his father for the construction of a hospital or home for the benefit of the employees of Vanderbilt's roads. It is also understood that the commodore placed a large sum in the hands of his eldest son to distribute among his most valued friends, no mention of whom has been made in the will.

BOODY'S SUIT AGAINST TILDEN.

In the special term of the superior court to-day, Judge Spier granted an order returnable January 12, to show cause why the default by which judgment was entered for plaintiff in the suit of Henry M. Boody vs. Samuel J. Tilden should not be opened.

THE SALE OF PEWS IN BEECHER'S CHURCH.

The annual sale of pews in Plymouth church took place to-night. The total amount realized was $48,121, which was $15,000 less than last year.

THE BENNETT DUEL.

Fred May Said to Be Dangerously Wounded.

NEW YORK, January 11.—The Tribune says that a private dispatch received from Baltimore at a late hour last night states that Fred May was wounded in the thigh in his duel with Bennett. The injury is so severe that it is regarded a fatal result will follow.

The Ice Strikers.

RONDOUT, January 11.—The workmen were driven from the ice h[illegible] to-day by the strikers.

[illegible] have a strong [illegible] attempt the [illegible] excites aston[illegible] ration to [illegible] productions of [illegible] the world—its monuments [illegible] try and capacity in every [illegible] of useful or ornamental [illegible]

Intellectual power [illegible] may be found at the [illegible] forum—in our institutions [illegible] the pulpit, the press, [illegible] tive halls. The [illegible] work annually evolved [illegible] of men and women, [illegible] the literary spheres of [illegible] never before so brilliant [illegible] ous stars of the first [illegible]

No one will deny th[illegible] at least, we have an [illegible] force—such as it is [illegible] much of it. But mankind [illegible] in need of moral [illegible] most potent [illegible] true christianity, [illegible] a healthful, solid and [illegible] prosperity among individ[illegible] ties and nations. To supply [illegible] is a grave and momentous [illegible] the times. There can be [illegible] zation without christianity, [illegible] can be no christianity with[illegible] moral power to serve as a [illegible] stratum for the support of [illegible] We should not depreciate [illegible] pacity—especially that of [illegible] quality. On the contrary, give [illegible] valuation and eulogistic [illegible] justly deserves as a refiner of [illegible] tion, a sublimatory agent of [illegible] eathly nature, and the [illegible] beautiful demonstration of [illegible] of the human brain and [illegible] varied emotions. But neit[illegible] nor physical force can supply the [illegible] of moral momentum.

Without this power, the [illegible] man's passions moves out of its [illegible] ficient course into a dark and [illegible] space, where the soul's [illegible] noblest emotions never [illegible] leaves a shining path behind [illegible]

We must have this power to [illegible] from the mire of evil to his true [illegible] and crown him before the world [illegible] grand expositor of human goo[illegible] and greatness. We must have [illegible] close our rum shops and our ja[illegible] break the convict's chains, and [illegible] the gallows of its victims. We need [illegible] to purge society from its degrad[illegible] shams, its hypocritical friendship [illegible] gilded corruption, and give it [illegible] golden stamp of a truthful and virt[illegible] organization; and we need it in [illegible] home circles to make them temples [illegible] purity, honor and happiness, inst[illegible] of places for wrangling, heart-burn[illegible] and loveless domestic relations.

Without this power to give it a [illegible] tendency, intellect cannot wear [illegible] genuine ensignia of its royal herit[illegible] and cannot pursue its only legitim[illegible] course, which is a beneficent [illegible] upon both the moral and mental [illegible] of mankind; but it runs an inglorio[illegible] career, and dies an inglorious death.

We must have moral force to gi[illegible] the true momentum to our polit[illegible] movements. Unless we have this pow[illegible] "behind the throne," as well as to [illegible] the minds of the people, we can[illegible] have a good, wise and just governm[illegible] political freedom, public good will [illegible] national power and prestige. No [illegible] islature can serve its true purpo[illegible] less its exponents feel the mor[illegible] gation of true and honest patrio[illegible] will support just and impartial [illegible] ples unmoved by any interest [illegible] the common good of the country [illegible] who know the grave responsib[illegible] their legislators should have the [illegible] courage, without fear of party [illegible] schemes of dishonorable citizens, [illegible] maintain equity and equality in [illegible] political arena, to denounce all fr[illegible] and corruption, and to induce oth[illegible] to have the same courage in the ca[illegible] of truth, justice and free governme[illegible]

It is this moral power that must [illegible] ternalize mankind and all nations [illegible] one indissoluble brotherhood and [illegible] a spacious vestibule throughout the [illegible] world as the entrance to the holy of holies of a universal Christianity.

Each day and hour of their lives all individuals on the earth, in the posses[illegible] sion of reasoning powers, are eith[illegible] rising to a higher moral state, or [illegible] dency is ever downward, until it [illegible] reaches the foul pits of vice or [illegible] Is this not fearful to contemplate [illegible] when we consider that at lea[illegible] thirds of our immortal fellow cre[illegible] are descending that ruinous gr[illegible] stead of reaching after a true [illegible] life, does it not forcibly dem[illegible] great need of universal moral po[illegible] from childhood to the maturity of [illegible] estate?

Our churches need it to give [illegible] vitality to Christianity, and break [illegible] unhallowed union of God and ma[illegible] mon. If ministers of the gospel [illegible] more of its potent influence it wou[illegible] increase the power of the precepts th[illegible] teach from the pulpit. Parents ne[illegible] it to teach their children [illegible] shun the paths of vice [illegible] tread the ways of virtue. Thousa[illegible] of the young find a disgraceful [illegible] for the want of this power in the [illegible] parents. We have exemplifications [illegible] the truth of this assertion every [illegible] God has blessed us individually [illegible] the means of happiness, and as a cou[illegible] try with all the elements, physical [illegible] intellectual, of a great nation [illegible] have bravery and courage, but we [illegible] the moral power to proclaim, ins[illegible] and practice the great dem[illegible] doctrines of our fathers—[illegible] equality and fraternity. I was [illegible] our distinguished Calhoun "[illegible] were influenced by only [illegible] ples in their action—selfish[illegible] benevolence, or self-interest [illegible] interest they feel in others. [illegible] fishness being much stronger [illegible] nevolence, the object of all [illegible] legislation is to check the former [illegible] promote the latter. If benevolence [illegible] the stronger principle, then it [illegible] be necessary to reverse legislation, [illegible] as to promote selfishness and [illegible] benevolence. That government, [illegible] fore, he alleges, which produces [illegible] legislative enactment an equili[illegible] between these two principles, [illegible] ing each of its subjects to [illegible] much regard for the interest of [illegible] as his own, is perfect govern[illegible] Which can never be done without [illegible] moral power to denounce and [illegible] fraud, though it may be perpet[illegible] organized gutter snipes and [illegible] by his own party. No honest [illegible] endorse a fraud though it may [illegible] put his party in power and [illegible] an office, and no republic can [illegible] long without it is controlled by [illegible] who, in all their legislation [illegible] governed by the original doctrin[illegible] to us by the framers of our consti[illegible] justice, equality and fraternity, [illegible] from the second commandment [illegible] Christ, "Thou shalt love thy [illegible] as thyself."

We need moral po[illegible] branch of business—in [illegible] our financial relations. [illegible] between man and man [illegible] to ensure confidence an[illegible] of distrust, for fear of being [illegible] and made the victim of the [illegible] and one rings organized in [illegible] community to enr[illegible] the unin[illegible] to rob the country in some [illegible] We need moral power to purify [illegible] literature of its immoral and vic[illegible] influences. Despite the legal enact[illegible] against the traffic of obscene and [illegible] moralizing reading-matter and [illegible] exhibitions of loathsome vice, there [illegible] a continual increase of [illegible] and circulation, and it [illegible] power in corrupting our youth of [illegible] sexes. In our higher classes of lite[illegible] ture the ultra sensationa[illegible] and the [illegible] trayal of emotions—just one degr[illegible] removed from the sensual—is [illegible] less dangerous to purity of [illegible] cause its incipient vice [illegible] subtle art, under the guise [illegible] it requires moral power to b[illegible] to love our country more [illegible] to denounce error and vindicate [illegible] truth, to oppose vice and advoca[illegible] virtue.

When moral power shall [illegible] thought and action of univer[illegible] kind, then will earth wear its [illegible] aspect, and "peace and good [illegible] the bond of union between [illegible] tures and all the nations of [illegible] we need to settle our present [illegible] troubles and differences upon [illegible] ciples of the constitution of [illegible] is moral power.

THOS. S. F[illegible]

St. Louis Presbyterians.

At a meeting of the the [illegible] Walnut Street Presbyterian [illegible] Rev. Dr. "Brooks" [illegible] made a proposition [illegible] nection with the South[illegible] sembly and [illegible] of the Presbyter[illegible]

MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., January 10, 1877.

To the General Assembly:

I have the honor to communicate to the General Assembly such information as is deemed proper, in reference to the condition of the Commonwealth, and to suggest, for their consideration, the measures thought necessary and expedient.

The cash balance in the treasury, January 1, 1876, as shown by the Treasurer's report of that date, was $511,785.21. The amount received into the treasury during the last fiscal year, as will appear by reference to the reports of the Comptroller General and of the Treasurer, herewith submitted, was $2,332,933.38.

The disbursements during the last fiscal year amounted to $2,280,435.26. The objects for which these disbursements were made are particularly stated in the accompanying reports. The balance remaining in the treasury, January 1, 1877, was $564,283.33.

The public debt, as shown by said reports, including the bonds maturing the present year, amounts to $8,447,500. This statement does not include the bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and of the North and South Railroad Company, indorsed by the State, and for the payment of which the liability of the State is recognized. The sum necessary to meet the annual interest upon these bonds, should be included in the appropriation made for the payment of the accruing interest on the public debt.

In accordance with the provisions of the Act approved February 24, 1876, five hundred and forty-two 7 per cent. bonds of the State, of $1,000 each, were executed, for the purpose of funding the accrued interest upon bonds of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and of the North and South Railroad Company, for which the State was liable. The disposition made of these bonds, and of the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, is fully shown in the accompanying annual and special reports of the Treasurer.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully called to the estimates of the probable receipts and disbursements at the treasury during the present fiscal year. I also commend to your consideration, the several amendments of the law suggested by the Comptroller General.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

For particular information in regard to the condition of the State University, of the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, and of the branch of the latter established at Dahlonega, the General Assembly is respectfully referred to the accompanying reports.

The receipts for the last collegiate year, from all sources, including $5,000 of the special appropriation by the Legislature for the purchase of apparatus, amounted to $41,820.99, and the expenditures for the same period were $39,449.63. I would invite special attention to the report of the Board of Trustees of the North Georgia Agricultural College, located at Dahlonega. This institution was attended by over three hundred students during the past year. Fifty of these, in the latter part of the year, became teachers and instructors of over four thousand children in the common schools of the State. From all the information I have received, this college is performing its whole duty to the public, as an institution of learning, and I respectfully recommend that the sums asked for its benefit by the Board of Trustees, be appropriated.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The attention of the General Assembly is specially invited to the accompanying report of the State School Commissioner, and to the suggestions and recommendations therein set forth. The report presents a most gratifying exhibit of the operations of the Department of Education during the past year, and shows that, from small beginnings, our system of popular instruction, notwithstanding all obstacles, has already attained a degree of usefulness most creditable to the State. Financial embarrassments arising from a misappropriation of its lawful resources, the impoverished condition of our people, and, I regret to add, some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of any system of education at the public expense, have been the chief difficulties with which we have had to contend. I am pleased to be able to state, however, that these obstacles are fast disappearing, and that our school system bids fair to be planted, at an early day, on a foundation so firm and enduring as to defy the form of opposition or political intrigue.

A brief resume of the history of popular education since the entry on the duties of the Executive office, may not be out of place in this, my last annual communication to the General Assembly. Our system of Common Schools, although organized at an earlier day, did not really go into effect until the year 1873. We had a Common School Commissioner, and a tax for the support of schools had been levied and collected. Schools had been put into operation in some of the counties and teachers employed; but at the close of the year 1871, there existed a school debt in various counties of the State amounting to more than $300,000. This debt was due to school officers and teachers, for services rendered by them to that date. The school fund, which amounted October 1, 1871, to $327,083.09, had been, in violation of the Constitution of the State, diverted from its lawful object, and appropriated to the payment of legislative and other expenses of the government. While teachers and school officers clamored for their pay, there was nothing to the credit of the school fund in the treasury. Almost universal distrust of the system itself prevailed, and it was feared that it had received a fatal blow in the very first years of its existence.

From the lack of means to pay the teachers, no schools were taught in the year 1872, and the Commissioner devoted his attention to systematizing the work under the law passed in August of that year. Not only the accumulated debts had to be paid, but it was also necessary to raise funds to revive and re-establish schools. The Legislature of 1872 provided that a tax should be levied to raise money to pay the claims of teachers and school officials. Under the operation of this law, $174,000 was raised and paid to claimants, and by other legislation, since adopted, these local debts have been almost entirely extinguished. In the year 1873, schools were again put in operation, and have increased in number until every county of the State has its school organization. Means for the support of schools are regularly and punctually supplied, and no well founded claim upon the school fund, in any county in the State, remains unsatisfied.

While these facts are most gratifying, the increased interest and confidence in the system are forcibly exhibited by the following figures, taken from the Commissioner's Report:

School attendance in 1871 was, whites	42,914
" " " colored	6,664
Total	49,578
The attendance in 1873 was, whites	63,922
" " colored	19,755
Total	83,677
Attendance in 1874 was, whites	93,167
" " colored	42,374
Total	145,541
Attendance in 1875 was, whites	105,990
" " colored	50,359
Total	156,349
Attendance in 1876 was, whites	121,418
" " colored	57,987
Total	179,405
Increase of attendance over that of 1875	23,011

The amount of money raised for the support of the School System, since my induction to office, is as follows:

Am't raised under Act of 1872, for paym't of School debts of 1871	$ 174,000
Amount apportioned for support of Schools in 1873	250,000
" " " " 1874	265,000
Amt apport'n'd and p'd for " " " 1875	291,319
" " " " 1876	291,319
Total	$1,271,638

It is but due to certain communities in this State to add, that with a public spirit most praiseworthy, the above sum has been supplemented by annual local city and county appropriations, to the amount of between $140,000 and $150,000.

In this connection, I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and fidelity with which the present Commissioner has discharged the various and difficult duties of his office. To him, in a great measure, belongs the credit of having achieved success for the system in the face of grave obstacles, by public discussions, both oral and written, and by faithful, untiring energy in the discharge of his official duties. He has done much towards removing popular prejudice against the system, and to place its merits in a light to be readily understood by the public mind.

We have only to go forward as we have commenced, in order to perfect our system of education, and to place Georgia in the position of proud pre-eminence among her sister States. Existing in the system should be carefully remedied and amended, and by a judicious administration of details.

I respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly, the suggestion—more than once urged by the State School Commissioner—that the donation annually made to the Atlanta University be withdrawn from that object, and be devoted to the establishment of Normal Schools for the education of colored teachers. Argument is not needed to demonstrate that by this change, useful learning would be diffused among the colored people, and economy be accomplished.

I earnestly commend the recommendations in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and of the State Geologist, herewith transmitted.

In 1874, I had the honor of recommending to the Legislature the establishment of a Department of Agriculture. In February of that year, an Act was passed in accordance with said recommendation, and the department was organized and put into practical operation. The experience of only two years has demonstrated that it is one of the most valuable adjuncts of the State government. The detection and prevention of fraud in the manufacture of fertilizers, has already saved to the people of the State many times the entire expense of the department; while the discovery, through its agency, of cheaper manurial agents, has greatly reduced the cost of production. The collection and dissemination of information respecting the various questions of farm economy, have excited an active interest and a spirit of inquiry and experiment among practical agriculturists throughout the State, and have resulted in the adoption of improved methods of husbandry, and in the multiplication of our industrial resources.

The Legislature of 1874, which organized the Department of Agriculture, also had the honor of providing for the appointment of a State Geologist, and for a geological survey of the State. The work has been prosecuted vigorously and intelligently. There have been already collected at the capitol more than ten thousand specimens of mineral rocks, fossils, plants and woods, appropriately arranged and labeled according to counties. A general geological map of the State has been prepared, showing the formations which contain the various minerals useful in the arts and valuable for commerce. The characteristic soils have been collected from all the counties visited and the vegetation peculiar to each noted.

One effect of the survey already observed, is the attraction of foreign capital to the State, and its employment in remunerative work in the long abandoned mines of the *gold region*. The discovery of immense beds of marl in the south and *western* portions of the State, is another interesting and highly important result of the survey. The value of the information already obtained, and yet to be acquired, from the labors in this department, can hardly be over-estimated. We have never fully appreciated, because we have not understood, the great value of our inheritance. The comparative analyses of the virgin soils of the State, show a variety and fertility unsurpassed by any region of the earth. Georgia has water power sufficient to drive the looms and spindles of the world, and a mineral wealth whose extent is almost beyond computation.

But these, as well as other inviting fields of enterprise, will probably remain neglected, if not upturned by scientific investigation. When the "Mineralogical, Geological and Physical survey" of the State shall have been completed, and the grand results officially promulgated, a powerful impetus will be given to the development of our material resources, and a new era of prosperity and progress will dawn upon Georgia.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT.

The accompanying report of the Attorney General shows the condition of the official business in his charge, and the disposition made of the public money collected by him during the past year. This report—containing as it does a particular statement of the action taken in all the cases in the hands of the Attorney General, during the period mentioned—is an exceedingly important one, and I specially invite the attention of the General Assembly to its contents. Some of the cases determined during the year were of great interest, both on account of the questions decided and the amounts of money involved. By the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Railroad Tax cases, the power of the Legislature to impose an *ad valorem* tax upon the property of certain railroad companies, has been settled adversely to the State.

During the year certain criminal prosecutions, commenced in the State Courts against Federal soldiers for alleged violations of law, were, by virtue of a statute of the United States, transferred to the Federal Circuit Court for trial. There is no provision of law for the prosecution of such cases in that court, and the Attorney General calls attention to the propriety of remedying the defect by legislation. He also suggests that the law be amended so as to enable the Comptroller General to traverse the correctness of tax returns made by railroad companies.

During last year suits were brought in the courts of Tennessee against the Western and Atlantic Railroad, for usually known as the "Tennessee Car Company contract." The aggregate amount of these claims is large, and the Attorney General, under instructions, retained Messrs. Cook, Van Dyke & Cook, to represent the State in the causes. These attorneys have entered the proper defense, and as far as possible have taken steps to protect the treasury against these fraudulent claims.

Before passing from the report of the Attorney General, it is not out of place to certify to the faithfulness and efficiency with which he has performed his public duties.

PENITENTIARY.

I herewith transmit the report of the Principal Keeper of the Penitentiary for the year just closed. It contains a full and satisfactory account of the operations of that institution during the period indicated. The number of convicts at the close of the year 1875 was 926, of whom 91 were white, and 835 were colored. In these figures are included 1 white and 30 colored female convicts.

The aggregate number of convicts at the close of last year was 1,108, of whom 114 were white and 994 were colored. The number of convicts received during the year was 404; the number of discharges 77; the number pardoned 18; the number of escapes 44; and the number of deaths 58.

The convicts were distributed among seven lessees, and were employed during the year in mining, agriculture and on public works. The number of escapes and of deaths is worthy of attention. It is believed that the sanitary measures and the general care of the lessees were equal to those of former years, when the mortality was much less, and that the unusual number of deaths is to be ascribed to the exceptional heat of the summer months (quite a number having died of sun-stroke) and to the diseased condition of many of the convicts when received into the Penitentiary. It is hoped that the changes soon to be inaugurated under the act passed at the last session, will produce a practical and permanent reform of all the evils existing in the present system.

In April last I published an advertisement inviting bids for the Penitentiary convicts under the provisions of the Act approved February 25, 1876. In response to the advertisement, bids were received and considered, and the convicts were let, under the provisions of the Act, to three companies, designated as Penitentiary Companies No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. By the terms of their several contracts, these companies agreed to take the whole of the convicts for a period of twenty years, to commence after the expiration of the then existing leases, for the sum of $500,000, to be paid in twenty equal annual installments of $25,000. The company designated as Penitentiary Company No. 1 contracts to take three hundred able-bodied long term men, to be kept up to that number so long as there shall be so many in the Penitentiary. These convicts are to be employed in mining, as is provided by the statute referred to. The Companies Nos. 2 and 3 severally contract to take, each, one-half of the number of convicts remaining, and to keep and employ them as the law authorizing the lease requires.

Each company has given bond and security for the faithful performance of its contract, and for the management, control and safe-keeping of the convicts committed to its care. It is further stipulated in the contract, that in all cases where convicts under existing leases shall be thrown upon the hands of the State, the lessees under the new contracts shall take possession of the same, and shall hold, manage and control them according to the provisions of their several contracts and bonds until the first day of April, 1879, when the term of the twenty-year leases will commence to run.

These companies are composed of citizens of Georgia of high character, and in the contracts entered into with them the State possesses a guarantee that her criminals, while receiving humane treatment, will also cease, in a great degree, to be a burden to her honest and law-abiding people.

Since these several contracts were made, it has been found necessary to establish a permanent State Prison for each of the companies. That of Penitentiary Company No. 1 has been located at the mines of the Dade Coal Company, in the county of Dade; that of No. 2 at a point five miles west of the city of Albany, in the county of Dougherty; and that of No. 3 near Skull Shoals, in the county of Greene.

The Penitentiary question has thus been disposed of for a period of twenty years from and after the first day of April, 1879; and while the solution reached has not in all respects been entirely satisfactory, it is, nevertheless, in my judgment, the very best one which, under the circumstances, could have been made.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The report of the Trustees of the Lunatic Asylum shows the operations of that institution during the past year. The number of patients at the date of the report was six hundred and five, and the cost of their maintenance, including salaries of officers, for the year, was $88,816.65. The cost of maintaining each patient was 40 1-3 cents per diem, or $146.30 per annum. The cost in 1871 was 70 cents per diem, or $255.86 per annum for each patient, showing a reduction of nearly fifty per cent in the cost of maintenance. It is believed that there is but little room for improvement in the administration of the affairs of the Asylum. The expenses have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with efficient management, and with the benevolent aims of the institution.

The Trustees suggest that, by changes of the interior construction of the buildings, an addition of seventy-eight rooms, affording accommodation to nearly or quite one hundred patients, can be secured at a cost not exceeding $12,500. The Trustees also suggest that two additional brick buildings on the premises could be erected for the accommodation of one hundred and twenty-five patients, at a cost of less than $30,000. They also express the opinion that it will not be necessary for some years to come to make provision for more than one hundred additional patients. In this opinion I fully concur.

The General Assembly, at the last session, appropriated $30,000 for the purpose of constructing water works at the Asylum. I am gratified to be able to state that these works have been completed, and that an abundant supply of pure spring water is now furnished to the buildings.

On the night of the 15th December, 1876, a fire occurred at the Asylum, which destroyed the workshop and contents and the laundry house, with its valuable machinery and much clothing. The loss is a serious one to the institution, and regard to economy and convenience requires that it should be repaired with the least possible delay. More than $10,000 of the appropriation for the Asylum authorized last year has not been drawn, the saving of which is due to careful economy in the internal management of the institution.

I recommend that the appropriation asked for by the Trustees ($9,000) be made for the purpose of replacing the buildings destroyed, and refitting them with the requisite machines.

The Trustees submit estimates for the maintenance of the Asylum for the present year, to which I respectfully invite your attention. I also recommend that an investigation of the claim of Messrs. Bakes & McKelfresh against the Asylum, referred to in the report, be made, and that a sum sufficient to pay the amount found due them be appropriated.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

Accompanying this communication will be found the annual report of the Trustees and Officers of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. According to the report, the affairs of the institution are in a satisfactory condition, and there is no immediate necessity for further legislation on its behalf.

Under a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved February 25, 1876, a Board of Visitors, consisting of three citizens of the State, was appointed to visit this institution, and investigate any irregularities or deficiencies existing in its government. This Board was further required to report to the Governor and the General Assembly, at its next session, "what reforms and recommendations are necessary and proper for the better management and successful operation of the institution." A majority and a minority report have been submitted by the Board, which are herewith transmitted for the information of the General Assembly. These reports differ in relation to the best system of government for the institution, but not in reference to the management of its affairs under the existing system. The high character and intelligence of the members of the Board entitle their opinions to the careful consideration of the General Assembly.

GEORGIA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

The condition of the Georgia Academy for the Blind is satisfactory, as appears from the report of the Board of Trustees. The Academy contains fifty-seven pupils, and their progress during the past year was highly encouraging. The sum of $4,654.38 was expended during the year in repairing and re-furnishing the main building, and in erecting and fitting up a substantial and commodious workshop on the grounds of the Academy. Provision has been made for a considerable addition to the number of pupils, and, also, for their better instruction in the useful arts.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

On the 6th of March last, the resignation of R. A. Alston, as Public State Printer, was accepted. On the 8th day of the same month, Henry G. Wright, of the county of Richmond, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created, until the next meeting of the General Assembly. Proper bond and security were given, and Mr. Wright entered upon the discharge of his official duties. These have been creditably performed, but, by reason of the facts referred to, the execution of the public printing has been somewhat delayed. Among the subjects which will require the attention of the General Assembly, at the present session, is the election of State Printer, to fill the unexpired term of said office.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK RAILROAD.

A very full report by the State's Board of Directors, is transmitted herewith. The operations of the road for the past year, as therein set forth, may be briefly stated as follows:

Earnings for year ending November 30, 1876,	$317,829 18
Expense account to same date,	307,054 78
Net earnings,	$10,744 40
To the item of earnings it is legitimate to add a balance due from other roads, as per agreement for division of business and revenues, amounting to	$47,701 32
Making total net earnings,	58,445 72

Of the $47,701.32 due from other roads, as above, there has been paid, as per supplemental report, the sum of $18,097.62, leaving still a balance against them of $29,703.70, which every effort is being made to collect.

The policy of the State being to dispose of the road at the earliest day practicable, the efforts of the Directors have been rather to the improvement of its condition than the production of revenue. Much has been accomplished in this way, and the Board have advertised for sealed proposals of purchase or lease to be received up to the 23d day of January, instant. Should an acceptable bid be made, the road will be sold or leased; if not, there will be ample time for the General Assembly to take such action with regard to it as in its wisdom may seem most expedient. The various recommendations of the Directors are submitted for a like consideration.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROAD.

The report of the Receiver of this work shows that it is being operated at an expense to the State, its receipts being less than its expenditures, and with little prospect of improvement in this regard. The yearly account is thus stated:

Expense account,	$9,013 95
Earnings,	8,681 63
Excess of expense over earnings,	332 32

The shortness of the road, and the unfavorable character of the country which it traverses, preclude all idea of conducting it with profit to the State. The Receiver presents an alternative—either to extend the road at the State's expense to a point beyond the mountains, twelve miles distant from the present terminus, (much of the grading being already done), or else to sell the property for what it will bring. The whole matter is submitted for your decision without recommendation. I may remark, however, that I have seen no reason to change my opinion that the State will consult its best interest by ridding itself of all ownership in, and responsibility for, such property, even at a tolerable loss.

MEMPHIS BRANCH RAILROAD.

As stated in my message of January, 1875, the Memphis Branch Railroad, having complied with all the conditions of an Act entitled "An Act to extend the aid and loan the credit of the State of Georgia to the Memphis Branch Railroad Company," &c., approved October 22, 1870, and having made formal application for such aid, an Executive order was issued May 12, 1874, providing for the State's indorsement of the bonds of said company to the amount of thirty-four thousand dollars ($34,000), the same being one-half the estimated value of a section of said road then completed and equipped.

In the month of May, 1876, being first satisfied by competent testimony that the interest which accrued and became due on the bonds of the company thus indorsed by the State, on the first days of January and July of the year 1875, was not paid by the company when the same matured and became payable, by virtue of authority conferred by said Act of October 22, 1874, I seized and took possession of said road, with all its property, and placed the same in the hands of Robert T. Fouche, as agent, to hold and manage it for the benefit of the State. A copy of this order will be found among the accompanying documents, and this action is reported in order that the Legislature may take such further steps for the protection of the interest of the State, as affected by said indorsement, as to it may seem best.

DIRECT TRADE AND IMMIGRATION.

From the foundation of the government down to a very recent period, the tide of emigration from the Old World, upon reaching our shores, was, by skillful management, directed almost exclusively to the Northern and North-Western States of the Union. Not one in the hundred of the millions who have sought homes on the great North American continent, has found his way to the State of Georgia. I am glad to say that we now have it in our power to bring about a change in this respect, and to divert to our ports at least a portion of the large numbers of immigrants who still continue to seek work and homes in the New World. As the great advantages which we possess become known abroad, much interest is created among immigrants, and their agents and shippers; and, as a consequence, frequent applications have been addressed to the Governor, and other State officials, for information as to our climate, soil, and other cognate subjects. For this gratifying change, and the prospects which it holds out, we are indebted, primarily, to the salubrity of our unrivalled climate, and, secondarily, to the admirable work of our Geological and Agricultural Departments. These departments were organized in 1874, and yet their labors are already attracting increasing attention to the mineral and agricultural wealth of the State, both in this country and in Europe, and especially among immigrants.

In this connection, I beg leave to respectfully invite the attention of the General Assembly to the accompanying letter of Mr. J. S. Gartner, of New York City. It will be seen that he proposes to establish a line of ocean steamers between Savannah, in this State, and Liverpool, England, in the interest of Immigration and Direct Trade. His proposition, briefly stated, is as follows: That the Legislature shall secure to him, by an Act, the sum of $60,000, gold, per annum, for three years, in semi-annual payments: That, in consideration of this subsidy, he will contract to run between Savannah and Liverpool, stopping at Queenstown as occasion may require, a first-class steamer each month,—or oftener if the trade should warrant—adapted to the service and fitted for first-class, as well as for steerage passengers; That he will carry steerage passengers, or immigrants, for three pounds and ten shillings each, which is about one-half the usual fare between European ports and New York; and that he will commence the service as soon as the subsidy is secured, and the details for running the line are completed.

Under our present Federal revenue laws, foreign goods can be imported "in bond" to interior Southern and Western cities, and the establishment of a direct line of ocean steamers from Europe would thus enable the railroads of Georgia to compete with the trunk lines of the more northern States. In addition to this advantage, would be the benefit conferred on one of our own sea-ports, in the increased business brought to it, and the securing of a direct export by steamship, instead of by the circuitous and more expensive route through northern ports. Such a line would also give a great impetus to immigration, and to the sale and settlement of the large tracts of uncultivated land in the State. This, of itself, would secure to our people the speedy return of the cost of establishing direct steam communication with the Old World.

Such an enterprise would probably be attended with loss to the owners of the line in the beginning, and hence a subsidy is required until the undertaking can be started and placed beyond contingency. Similar grants of money, I believe, are usual in other States where it has been found desirable to encourage immigration.

The benefits to accrue to the State from the regular and systematic introduction of trained laborers, are too manifest to require argument. If we estimate the value to the State of each able-bodied man brought into it at $1,000, and allow that each immigrant brings with him $100 in cash, it will be seen that the annual arrival of one thousand immigrants would add to our working and actual capital $1,100,000 per annum. In ten years the addition to our wealth, upon a reasonable estimate, would be from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, supposing there was no increase of the number of annual arrivals. These immigrants would require homes and work for themselves and families, and these we can supply upon reasonable terms. The territory of the State embraces about 58,000 square miles, or 37,120,000 acres of land, of which it is estimated that about $7,000,000 of acres only are in cultivation, leaving, say, 30,000,000 acres idle and unproductive. It is to the interest of every citizen of the State, proprietors and others, that these vast tracts of land should be brought into cultivation, and the sooner this is done the better for all.

If to the above estimated value to the State of every immigrant who arrives upon our shores we add the increased value of our lands and other property resulting from his settlement in our borders, some idea may be formed of the vast importance which attaches to the subject. The estimated value of the farms in Georgia in 1870, as shown by the last census, was, in round numbers, $94,000,000. The estimated value of the farms at the same time in Illinois, a comparatively new State, was $920,000,000, or ten times as much as the value of those in this State. This great disparity does not arise from the fact that the products of the lands in Illinois are ten times as valuable as are those of the lands in Georgia, but principally from the large immigration and settlement of skilled laborers, and the consequent larger area in cultivation in the former State. It is not assuming anything to say that what immigration has done for Illinois and other States, it will do for Georgia also, if we will but adopt the necessary measures to avail ourselves of its benefits.

Our colored laborers are annually removing, in considerable numbers, beyond the Mississippi, and those who remain behind will probably, not one in a hundred, ever become land owners; while of the hardy, industrious white immigrants who seek work among us, nearly all would invest their first earnings in the purchase of homes for themselves and families.

I therefore earnestly commend this subject to the consideration of the General Assembly, and suggest that the offer submitted by Mr. Gartner be accepted, the necessary appropriation made, and the Governor authorized to close the contract at the earliest day practicable.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The attention of the General Assembly is respectfully invited to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State, and to the several suggestions therein made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Upon the petition of the Municipal Authorities and of the Relief Association of the city of Brunswick, an Executive order was issued November 6, 1876, suspending the collection of the State tax in the county of Glynn, until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The petition represented that, by reason of the terrible epidemic through which the city of Brunswick was then passing, and the embarrassed condition of the tax-payers caused thereby, the enforced collection of the State tax at that time would work great hardship to the people of the county. Under the circumstances, I thought the request a proper one, and the petition was accordingly granted.

Paragraph 16, section 2, of the Act to levy a tax for the support of the government for the year 1876, is in the following words:

"Upon all dealers in patent or intoxicating bitters, brandy, fruit, or other articles of like character, the sum of twenty-five dollars for each place of business where such articles are sold."

In the early part of last year, petitions were received from the druggist of Atlanta, Macon, Savannah and Columbus, asking a suspension of the collection of said tax until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The petitioners represented that they were already taxed as druggist by the Federal Government in the sum of $25.00, and that besides a tax on sales, they paid to the State a specific tax of $25.00 for the privilege of vending drugs, medicines, &c. They contended that the paragraph referred to was admitted into the Tax Act of 1876 through inadvertence, or without due consideration, and asked that the opportunity for revision might be given to the Legislature.

The petition was granted by an Executive order issued June 8, 1876.

By a Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, approved February 25, 1876, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Board of Officers, nine in number, from the volunteer military organizations of the State, to revise that portion of the Code which relates to "The Volunteers."

The members of said Board were appointed during the past summer, and, I presume, the result of their deliberations will be placed before the General Assembly, at the present session, as said Resolution requires.

At the last session of the General Assembly three several Acts proposing amendments of the Constitution of this State, were passed, and received Executive approval. In order that said amendments should take effect, it is necessary that the Acts proposing them should be passed by "two successive Legislatures." If the present General Assembly should concur with its predecessor in regard to the merit of said amendments, it will therefore be necessary, that the action above indicated be taken at the present session.

By an Act of the last General Assembly, the Governor was directed to require from the Captain, or other officer, of such companies as were called out by reason of the insurrectionary movements in Washington and adjoining counties, a particular and sworn statement of the number of men and horses employed in such service, the time for which they were so employed, &c., and to report the same to the next General Assembly for their action. In obedience to the requirement of said Act, I transmit herewith such evidence of the service referred to, as has been received; and I earnestly recommend that the amount due therefor be ascertained, and that the sum adequate for the payment thereof be appropriated.

CONDITION OF THE STATE.

In surrendering the high trust confided to me by the people, I may be pardoned for referring in brief terms to some of the results which have been accomplished since my accession to office.

The public credit, as indicated by the daily quotations at the centres of trade and commerce, is equal to that of any State in the Union. Our public securities, rated at the time I entered the Executive office at thirty per cent. discount, are now above par. I found a recognized floating debt of more than one and a quarter million of dollars. The whole of this, amounting in exact figures to $1,277,788.25, or to an average sum of over $250,000 per annum, has been entirely paid. The State has been relieved of a fraudulently contracted debt of $6,500,000, while there has been no addition to the amount of the bonded debt of the State contracted on her own account. Any apparent increase of our public debt is the result of liabilities created by railroad charters granted under former administrations. These results have been accomplished without a material addition to the public burdens.

Throughout the State the stream of justice has moved with a smooth and steady flow. The law has been impartially administered, and not a breath of suspicion has soiled the ermine. Life, liberty and property have been faithfully guarded, and not a single human being, of any color or condition, can justly complain of oppression. The great and manifest improvement of our condition—social, educational and industrial—is due to the home-bred common sense, the desire for progress and love of justice, which characterize the people of Georgia. I allude to it in no spirit of personal boasting, and claim no great credit that should be accorded to the humblest citizen who discharges his duty in his appropriate vocation. I gratefully acknowledge that the reforms referred to in this communication, could not have been effected without the active support of patriotic citizens and the cordial co-operation of the representatives of the people.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Before closing this, my last annual communication to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear a brief reference to the grave circumstances which now surround us, and seem to threaten the existence of the liberties of the people.

On a given day, over eight millions of freemen, representing nearly forty-five millions of people, came forth from their abiding places and quietly proceeded to the ballot box, for the purpose of choosing their rulers for the next four years. This grave proceeding was characterized by the utmost good order, notwithstanding the presence, in many places, of the military forces of the government, sent thither to overawe the weak and ignorant, and to secure the election of particular candidates. The law pointed out the mode of selecting the President and Vice-President of the United States. The question as to who should fill these high offices, had been referred to the ballot box. The true result of that reference no candid mind can doubt. The election was held in pursuance of the laws of the United States, and of the several States. It was peaceable and orderly, and free from intimidation and violence. And yet, immediately after the election, we find a few adventurers, acting under the direction of ambitious leaders at the Federal capital, and backed by the military forces of the government, attempting, by fraud and chicane, to set aside the eminent statesmen chosen by the people, and to force into their places, persons whom the people, after a fair trial, had refused to elect.

The question arises here: Shall the candidates fairly and legally elected by the people be placed in office, or shall persons rejected at the ballot box be elevated to power? Shall law and order prevail, or shall fraud and violence have the mastery? Shall the people of the United States choose their own rulers, or shall political cheats and swindlers be permitted to perform that vital office for them? We have appealed to the ballot box: shall the result of this appeal stand, or shall it be set aside by force and fraud? If the latter, then our free institutions are already at an end, and constitutional liberty on the American continent has received its final blow.

The right of the people to choose their own rulers is the corner stone of a free Democratic republic; and when they voluntarily abdicate this invaluable privilege, or allow it to be wrenched from them, they have already obtained their own consent to become slaves. No more sacred cause can engage the patriotic efforts of a nation, than the firm maintenance of the fundamental right in all free governments to say who shall rule over it. This right, the people of Georgia, and, I trust, of every other State in our Federal Union, will never willingly abandon. No division of the dirty spoils of office, no promise of personal advancement, no engagement to withhold the iron hand of power, can ever compensate the people for the surrender of a right at once so dear to themselves, and so vital to the very existence of constitutional liberty.

The people of the United States are thus brought face to face with a most momentous responsibility. What shall be done? What shall we do? The motto of our noble State furnishes the safe guide for our own action in this solemn emergency: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation." It is not for us to lead, or even to suggest, but to follow. It is the plain duty of Congress, by adhering to law and established precedent, to give effect to the clearly and legally expressed will of the people. But if Congress should, unhappily, fail to do this, then it is believed that the proper determination of the grave questions now confronting us can, in the last resort, be safely left to the sober judgment of the right-minded people in the Northern States. If it cannot, then we are powerless, and they, as well as ourselves, will have lost the inestimable right of freemen—the right of self-government. When they shall have decided what is proper to be done for the preservation of this right, it is assuming but little to say that the people of Georgia will be found ready to co-operate with them, [illegible] whole duty, under any and all circumstances.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I beg to express my profound gratitude to the people of Georgia for the honor they have conferred upon me, and for the uniform support they have accorded my efforts to serve them. Deeply interested in all that concerns the welfare of my native State, it is to me a matter of sincere gratulation that her Chief Executive authority is soon to devolve upon the eminent citizen who has been called to succeed me by a popular majority unexampled in the annals of the State.

JAMES M. SMITH.

Dry Goods, etc.

GREAT
DRY GOODS and CARPET SALE.

Messrs. Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
No. 38 Whitehall Street,

HAVE determined to sell out the remainder of their large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS and CARPETS at and below cost before the winter season closes.

Parties wishing to purchase Goods at very low prices will do well by calling from MONDAY, January 8th, to SATURDAY, January 20th, before purchasing elsewhere.

This great sale will positively close on the 20th.

There is also a large lot of Linen Goods to be offered among them which are slightly soiled and must be closed out. On our centre counters will be found a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloaks, Furs, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts fully reduced 50 per cent. lower than previous prices.

jan8-dtf

Housefurnishing Goods.

A. P. STEWART. A. P. WOOD. JNO. N. FAIN.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!!

We hve just received and opened a large assortment of

SILVER-PLATED WARE!

Toilet Sets, Flower Vases, Card Receivers, Berry Dishes, Nut Bowls, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Also, a splendid assortment of TIN BED ROOM SETS,

BABY CARRIAGES

Boy's Wagons, Velocipedes.

Examine our stock before making your purchase.

STEWART, WOOD & FAIN,
69 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Tailoring.

H. E. DYKEMAN'S

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
27 Whitehall Street.

A large and well selected stock of Coatings, Suitings, Trimmings, Cloths and Doeskins always on hand. PRICES REDUCED. FITS GUARANTEED. A discount of 10 per cent. to the Clergy.

Clapp's 99 Cent Bazaar.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE
AND STRANGERS IN ATLANTA CAN SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY PURCHASING
THEIR GOODS AT

CLAPP'S 99 CENT BAZAAR
27 WHITEHALL STREET.

[illegible]

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

Use Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-dtf

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
oct7—deod&weowly Wholesale Agents.

White Pine Sashes, Doors, Blinds, Mantels, Mouldings, etc., at the lowest prices and of the best quality. All orders will have our prompt attention.

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,
31 and 33 Broad street, near Bridge.
JENNINGS & Co.,
sep16—d3mo-n-l 38 Decatur street.

New Advertisements.

Hot bed sash, etc—Jennings & Co.
Prominent arrivals—E. Cahn.
Situation in the country wanted—J B L.
Pictorial history of Atlanta.
County treasurer's statement—C M Payne.
Groceries, fruits, etc—I N Hart.
Medical dispensary—Dr Geo W Marvin.
First class board and lodging—99 Walton st.
Farm for sale—A Lambert.
Virgin's House—E C Yancey.
Byington Hotel—Henry McKinney.
Notice of dissolution—Pendleton & Palmer.
Direct importation—E Cahn.
Nice bulk oysters—I N Hart.
Notice of bankruptcy—W H Smyth.
Globules—Dr J H McLean.
Dr Bull's cough syrup.
Board, with or without lodging—33 Ellis st.

Pictorial History of Atlanta.

An illustrated history of Atlanta, elegantly bound, is now in preparation. An accurate sketch of Atlanta and its growth, with numerous engravings of public edifices, business houses, residences and interesting views, will be presented. A subscription from every citizen is respectfully solicited. jan12—dtf

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Public Installation of Officers To-Night.

The Knights of Honor will have a public installation of their officers to-night, in Good Templar's hall, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, at 7:30 o'clock.

Speeches will be made by Major W. F. Slaton, Colonel S. D. McConnell, General W. S. Walker and others. Members of the press, legislators, visiting knights and all others are invited to come and bring their wives.

Those who are unacquainted with the order will be interested and greatly entertained by the exercises of the evening. The Knights of Honor is a young and vigorous order in the state, slowly, steadily and surely progressing in importance and power, and embraces in its membership some of the best men in the state. Let all who would learn of its aims and benefits come out to-night.

Like Cleopatra.

It is said that the queen of the carnival to-night will not only be robed in eastern splendor, but that she will be dazzlingly beautiful as the "dark sorceress of the Nile." Can these things be? is the question. Those in quest of a royally rollicking evening with "Momus," will find it at DeGive's to-night.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO.

Meeting of the Grand Lodge in Atlanta.

The Grand Lodge Knights of Jericho of Georgia met in Good Templar's Hall in this city on Wednesday, F. M. Springer, Sir Knight Grand Chief, presiding.

The committee on constitution made a report which was adopted. Under this new constitution a lady is eligible to hold any office.

William Bell was appointed Assistant Grand Secretary.

A committee consisting of F M Springer, W J Warlick, Andrews, King and Zimmerman were appointed to revise the ritual in three books, one for each degree, to report at the meeting of the grand lodge in August, 1877.

The chief, vice-chief and secretary were appointed a committee to take charge of printing the constitution, by-laws and rules of order.

The following officers were elected and installed:

J R Love, grand vice-chief.
W L Jones, grand worthy marshal.
J H Hawley, grand guard.

Thanks were tendered to Undine Lodge for the use of their hall.

The publication of the Living Age was endorsed.

The Grand Duke Alexis.

It is a significant fact that this Russian prince, with a portion of the royal fleet, should have arrived off Charleston simultaneously with old Rex's grand carnival ball in Atlanta. Are they to be here to-night? If so, why?

A Distinguished Compliment.

The following postal card from Hungary shows that the people of that country are an enlightened people and desire to be fully posted on affairs in the United States. Mr. Bela Birkenheuer is a distinguished teacher and his request will be cheerfully complied with. THE CONSTITUTION labors to supply the news-hungry-ones.

Liebe Redackteuren—Erdreiste mich, in ihrem interesse, um ein oder zwei von Ihr beruemten Blattes vergebens zu bitten.

Hochactungsvoll,
BELA BIRKENHEUER,
Lehrer zu Torontal, Szecsany,
Ungarn.

Let it be Understood.

Every person upon gaining admission to the Carnival Ball tonight in costume will be required to unmask the face in an antechamber, before a committee of the Brotherhood, before passing further. The "12th Night Brotherhood," upon whom rests the responsibility for the utmost decorum, feel that it becomes them to rigidly assert this regulation in every instance.

Hymenial Notes.

For some time past society has been on the "qui vive" in regard to the marriage of our popular friend, Mr. Jack M. Johnson, to one of Atlanta's reigning belles, Miss Lizzie B Jones, which occurred at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city, on yesterday.

Both the groom and his beautiful and accomplished bride have occupied a prominent position in all of our affairs of social interest for some time past, and each have won a host of friends who join us in the hope that they will realise the brightest anticipations in a long life of wedded happiness and prosperity.

According to our authority on recent customs, there were no bridesmaids, but eight gentlemen attendants represented in the persons of Capt. T. L. Ross, of Macon, W. E. Ragan, J. P. Stevens, J. F. Mobley, S. S. Floyd, C. D. Meador, Osgood A. Sanders and J. G. Lowry.

The bride never looked more lovely—in a magnificent dress of pale blue silk and the appropriate accompaniment of orange flowers which only enhanced the general effect of her loveliness.

At no wedding in Atlanta have we ever seen a greater number of handsome presents, their richness and beauty bearing testimony to the great popularity of the bridal couple.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. C. Foute in the impressive form of the Episcopal church.

Congratulations over, a magnificent banquet was served at the residence of the bride's parents.

The couple left on the morning train on a bridal tour to New Orleans and other cities.

The Queen.

Who is to preside to-night as Empress in the royal realm of fun and frolic at DeGive's is the mooted question? The charming brunette from Savannah is suspected, while LaGrange and Augusta are believed to have rival candidates in the field. Beauty will shine resplendently, and fun will be the watchword. But who is to be the queen?

Patrons of Husbandry.

The executive committee of the State Grange were in session yesterday, and will be in session to-day.

The executive committee have made ample arrangements for the building up of languishing granges, and collecting all available material for a healthy and active organization. Also authorized our state agent Mr. Ketner to confer with manufacturers of commercial fertilizers for lowest figures, both cash and cotton option. The place and time of next meeting of the State Grange being left with the executive committee, that committee will receive any proposition from cities desiring the same, as to accommodations, etc. The committee congratulated the order on the patent change for the better with planters, to wit: that a large majority of supplies have been raised at home which has been accomplished by the organization. And we assure the Patrons of Husbandry in Georgia that the same policy should be enlarged and faithfully adhered to, that Georgia will soon be agriculturally the "empire state" of the south.

THE COTTON FACTORY.

A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT G. W. ADAIR.

The Financial Condition of the Company—The Factory Must be Sustained or Atlanta will be Put to Shame.

To the Stockholders and Subscribers of the Atlanta Cotton Factory Company:

GENTLEMEN: The resignation of Mr. H. I. Kimball as president of the Atlanta Cotton Factory company and the election of myself to that position makes it necessary that I should give you a statement of the financial condition of the company. The failure of subscribers to pay up their installments, according to the terms of their subscriptions upon which the company depended to meet its obligations, placed the company in a very embarrassing position.

I find from the subscription books of the company that 2,500 shares of stock, amounting to $250,000, have been subscribed, but of this amount only $100,000 have been paid, leaving $150,000 now due and unpaid. The total indebtedness of the company up to this date is $181,691, distributed as follows: $120,649, payable in eighteen monthly installments, with interest at 7 per cent, to the Lowell machine shop, for the machinery, the title to which remains in the Lowell machine shop till paid for; $7,500 payable upon the same terms in 8 monthly installments, being the balance due on engines and boilers, and $53,583 due sundry parties, which last amount with the $100,000 collected in, has been spent for grounds, buildings, freights, supplies, machinery, etc., and which places the mill within thirty days of starting. It will take $7,000 or $8,000 yet to finish up all the appliances and procure the necessary supplies to commence making cloth. These are the facts and figures from the books. Now, it remains to be seen what the stockholders, subscribers and citizens of Atlanta will do in the premises. The mill is one of the best in the union, and has every appliance necessary for first-class work, and the very latest and best improvements in machinery of every description and all new and first class. If the subscribers will pay up in full, we are confident the mill can be run profitably, but it cannot be done without money. Every citizen in Atlanta is interested in the starting of this mill. You have had facts and figures given you in abundance to prove this proposition, it is no longer an uncertainty. The buildings and mill and machinery are before you. Will you not pay up the balance of your subscriptions? Will not others who have not subscribed do so and raise $100,000 in cash or say one-half cash, the balance in monthly installments? If so we can start the factory and run it successfully and pay all our indebtedness. If the subscribers who have paid a portion of their dues will pay the balance, it will amount to $61,512; then if these subscribers, with the others who have paid all their dues, will double their subscriptions we can carry out successfully this important enterprise as originally contemplated. We have labored faithfully to complete this work, but can go no further on unpaid subscriptions. (The president and every other member of the board is ready to resign and give the subscribers who will pay up a chance to place other men in charge of the enterprise, if it be desired.) A factory can not be run without money, and it will be a reproach to Atlanta if her citizens, who are every where noted for their enterprise, permit their cotton factory to fail for the want of money. Every real estate owner, every merchant, every banker, every professional man, every mechanic and every laboring man who feels any interest in the future prosperity of our manufacturing interests, should come to the rescue and at once raise the amount necessary to complete and successfully run this great enterprise. The officers have done all in their power to make it a success but can go no further without money. Let every subscriber who has paid part pay the balance; then let every one solicit additional stock, and payment from subscribers who have paid nothing. With a little effort by those most interested—the parties who have paid—the money can be raised. With this plain statement of facts and figures, I earnestly hope the mill can be started at an early date and give employment to the idle and profit to the owners.

G. W. ADAIR, President.

The Great Conundrum.

It has been said that the charming Miss ——, of Atlanta, will be Queen at DeGive's to-night. Others have said that Miss ——, a well known belle now on a visit to the city, received the appointment several months ago, and only reached here yesterday. Her baggage, as sent to the Kimball house, indicates some sort of pomp and circumstance.

THE REX BALL.

Something About To-Night's Masquerade.

This evening his jovial majesty King Rex will receive his friends at DeGive's opera house, and will entertain them royally. We know enough about this ball to certify that it will be the most brilliant masquerade ever given in Atlanta, as well as one of the most largely attended. The committee having it in charge have spared neither pains or money, and their efforts to eclipse and improve upon previous balls have met with gratifying success. The supper will be given in the store below, and has been under the superintendence of several ladies of the city. It will be complete and elegant in every detail, and what is more, there will be a plenty of it. A large and magnificent orchestra has been engaged, and the music will make the dancing a rare luxury. Not only are our citizens intensely excited over the masquerade, but its fame has spread abroad, and a number of strangers are already here for the express purpose of attending. More are expected to-day. The beauty and fashion of the city will be largely represented, and so great is the demand for tickets that they are going like hot cakes.

Some of the costumes of which we have already heard are very elegant. Indeed, all of the ladies are preparing to look their prettiest, and if what is rumored be true, the array of superb toilettes and costumes will be simply dazzling. Those who are yet unprovided with tickets will do wisely to secure them at once.

The brotherhood will obtain theirs by applying to Dr. Amos Fox, No. 5 East Alabama street.

The invited guests who want tickets are directed to call upon Captain R. O. Douglass, No. 39 Whitehall street.

Guard House Arrests.

Luke Cooper, colored, was locked up yesterday for gaming, Allen Miller for stealing a turkey, and Jane Walton for stealing clothes. Only two city cases were made.

King of the Carnival To-night.

Expectation is on tip-toe to learn who this mystic individual will be to-night at the grand Carnival ball. Some say the royal robes will be upon Maj Bacon, speaker of the house.

Markham House Arrivals.

ATLANTA, GA., Jan. 11, 1877.

Norman W Smith, Charleston, J B Albert, Baltimore; F S Bothwell Georgia; R L Gambell, Louisville, Ky; Isaac Gones, Baltimore; S W Kahn, Korkwood, Ind; J H H Parks, Dalton, M J Hatcher, Marshalville; E A Flewellen, Macon, C T Crisp, Americus, E G Simmons, Americus; J E Cox Union Point; J M Smith, Kentucky, B J Peters, Kentucky; Wm R Rankin, Calhoun; E Leadman, Covington; C S Crenshaw, LaGrange; W D Wingate, Baltimore; J P Prickett, Georgia; Wm Chase, New York; Mrs Henry D McDaniel, Georgia, J S Nichols, Marietta. Sam E Cromfor, Adairsvill; R G Matthew, Nashville, Tenn. J S Baxter, Macon; C H Prince, Augusta; J J Williams, city; M Lewis, Marietta; J E Frizzell; city; J E Cullins Eatonton; S S Ashly, S C; D G Arnold, Smithville; J B Sims, Newnan; A N Wilson, Ga; M G Whitlock, Marietta; Wm O Fleming, Bainbridge; A L Miller, Ga; F L Freyer, Marietta; W A Collier, Fort Valley; D M Sprogle, Md; G B Heard, LaGrange, Miss; Misses Mollie and Lucy Pou, Madison, J F Hanson, wife and daughter, Morgan county; J J Floyd, Covington; Miss Ada Reynolds, Covington; D W Patterson, Griffin; Miss Mattie E Barnes, Miss Kate Ticknor, Opelika, Ala; Joseph Scott, Paris Ky; M Norcross, Ga; R T Pelens, Ky, A T Heath, Roswell; W H Lumpkin, Cartersville; E T Sisson, Ga; Jas C Tumlin, Joe M Moon, Cartersville; T McGuire, Wm M Turner, Rome; C T McCutchen, T M Milner, Dalton; W W Lumpkin, Union Point.

Gallery Tickets to the Bal Masque.

These can be had at the music store of Phillips & Crew for one dollar. Parties wishing to reserve seats can do so by applying early to-day. No extra charge. Ladies will be admitted to the gallery, and none need hesitate to go there. The best of order will be preserved. Persons in the gallery will not have the privilege of dancing or the supper.

J. P. STEVENS,
MANUFACTURING
JEWELER & ENGRAVER.
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY, 38 WHITEHALL STREET, UP-STAIRS.
jan1—d1m,3dl,r

CASTLEBERRY & Co., ARE THE ONLY [illegible] in Georgia. $80,000 worth now in store. 44 Whitehall street. [illegible] boarding houses furnished at low rates [illegible] our customers freight and [illegible]

THE EVENING TELEGRAM: A Crisp and Spicy News-Source. Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents.

THE WOULD-BE SUICIDE.

His Condition Somewhat Improved.

We are pleased to chronicle the fact that Mr. Lacey's condition was considered somewhat improved yesterday. His physicians now are beginning to entertain some slight hopes of a recovery. The wound was partially probed yesterday, but not very deep, for fear of producing inflammation. The best opinion as to the direction taken by the ball seems to be that it passed through one

LUNG AND VERY NEAR TO HIS HEART.

Yesterday Lacey rested a little easier, but had some fever. The physicians are dreading inflammation. If he can avoid that and resultant mortification he may possibly recover. Where the ball has lodged has not yet been ascertained. It looks now as if the fates, in spite of Lacey's two determined efforts to kill himself, are resolved that he shall not be successful. The case is the most extraordinary one that has ever occurred here, and should Lacey recover we trust that he will be a changed man.

Rex's Chief of Staff.

The old monarch will not be at the carnival ball in person to-night, but he will have a royal representative, and on whose shoulders the purple will fall is exercising the minds of half the town. It has been hinted that old "Rex" has sent a royal commission to ex Governor Smith to do the honors of the occasion. Is this so?

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. C. PEEPLES PRESIDING.

Court met at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for the purpose of hearing motions. The following business was transacted:

Castleberry & Co., vs. R. S. Dashell defendant, J. J. Turnbull claimant Motion to dismiss appeal denied, Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, vs Bell & Goldsmith, et al A. L. Pitt, claimant. Levy dismissed on motion of claimant's attorney. Whereupon court adjourned until this morning.

The Grand Carnival Ball and Supper.

The activity of the Twelfth Night Mystic Brotherhood indicates that their grand masked ball at DeGive's opera house, next Friday evening, will be a rare occasion of jollity and fun. The young bloods of the town, and our most fascinating young ladies, are fixing up their costumes and many of them are said to be rich, rare and racy. It promises to be a splendid affair.

TOWN TOPICS.

—Preaching at the Christian church Sunday morning and evening, by J. T. Hawkins. Subject of the evening discourse: "True View of Life."

—The committee on finance, and committee on arrangement, on inaugural ball are requested to meet at the Kimball house Saturday night at 7 o'clock.

—There were only forty-five candidates for the position of cage in the house and only forty-one were bulldozed.

—Thompson supplies the ice cream for the Rex ball, a guarantee that it will be delicious.

—Atlanta is without milk.

—Eggs are about eggs-tinct in Atlanta.

—There are only forty-three candidates for principal keeper of the penitentiary, and 310 for spittoon cleaner of the capitol.

—After 12 o'clock to-day it will be Governor Colquitt.

—Commissioner Janes will soon issue a very important work, being the experimental tests of guano by one hundred and ten farmers in Georgia. It will be a valuable publication because it is applied science.

—It is reported that the young salmon deposited in the Oconee river traveled through forty feet of air before they struck the water.

—Mumps, measles, and matrimony prevalent at this time.

—The following are the officers-elect of Undine Lodge, Knights of Jericho: J. G. Middleton, chief; Mrs. G. A. Ballenger, vice-chief; Miss Josie Bishop, preceptress; Rev. Charles Bishop, chaplain; H. G. Wellborn, Marshal; T. J. Ogletree, herald; Miss Susie Woodbury, guard; J. B. Wellborn, sentinel; W. J. Warlick, past chief.

—News was dull yesterday, as all public interest was centered upon the legislature. The only active men in town are the candidates.

—We learn that the executive committee of the republican party yesterday failed to do anything with their chairman, Captain Bryant. A portion of the committee withdrew.

—The editorial room last night was indebted to Messrs. J. P. Stevens, W. E. Ragan and J. F. Mobley for a magnificent supper about midnight. The boys know how to do it up brown.

—The ninth district convention of Good Templars met at Harmony Grove, Jackson county, on the 10th. A large number of delegates were present. A large public meeting was held at night, and the people are signing pledges to vote for no man who uses liquor in any way to secure his election.

—A Pryor street book-keeper and a young jeweller are to be the next victims to the matrimonial fever.

—Dr. Marvin has opened a medical dispensary in the centennial building on Whitehall street. See advertisement.

—Stieglitz's bakery, on Whitehall street, caught on fire last night, but was extinguished before any damage was done.

The Bal Masque To-Night.

A few tickets for properly accredited strangers in the city can be had to-day upon application at No. 39 Whitehall street, to R. O. Douglass, Esq. Prices, $5, which will admit a gentlemen and one lady to the ball and supper. No other charge. One dollar extra will entitle the gentleman to escort one extra lady. Persons not desiring to go in mask will be escorted to seats in the dress circle, where they can enjoy the rare fun.

PERSONAL POINTS.

—Ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson is at the Markham. Time sits lightly on his massive brow.

—Rev. W. H. Strickland, of Darlington, South Carolina, has accepted the call of the Baptist church at Anderson Court House, and has removed to that place.

—Col. W. A. Lofton, of Macon, is in the city.

—W. R. Rankin is spoken of as the coming man for clerk of the judiciary committee. He will rank-in with the best of them, and will make a No. 1 officer.

—Oscar Thomasson, of Madison, is in the city.

—Prof. N. A. Pratt, the great chemist, is in the city.

—Col. Osgood A. Sanders dressed in a new pair of stripped stockings is billed for Madison next Sunday with bronzed ears.

—Mrs. H. D. McDaniel of Monroe is at the Markham.

—Miss Mollie and Miss Lucy Pou of Madison, Miss Ada Reynolds of Covington, and Miss Mollie E Barnes and Miss B Tichenor of Opelika, Ala., are at the Markham.

—Dr. R. T. Barksdale of Warrenton, is in the city.

—Capt. Willis Newton, of Jasper county, is in the city, and we learn, is an applicant for principal keeper of the penitentiary.

—Rev. T. C. Boykin, state Sunday school evangelist is billed for Valdosta, Wednesday before the first Sunday in February; Ousley Station, Thursday; Quitman Friday, Saturday, and Sunday; Hickory Head, Monday; Greenville, Tuesday; Boston, Wednesday; Friendship, Thursday; New Hope, Friday; Thomasville, Saturday and Sunday.

If you want Groceries, Fruits, Fresh Fish or Oysters, send your order to I. N. Hart's, 126 Marietta street. jan12—d4t

Jewelry Manufacturing and Repairing.

Diamond Mounting, Cameo Setting, fine Monogram and Engraving. I have refitted my work shop with new and improved tools and machinery, and engaged the services of the most skilled and experienced workmen I could find. Am now prepared to execute the most difficult work in our trade. My customers will bear in mind that they can now have all their old jewelry made new, and repairing done at lower prices than ever before. As my workmen are experienced and fast, I can turn out three times more work, at the same cost, than heretofore, therefore have reduced *my prices* to suit the times. Remember, first-class work, lower prices, and promptness is my motto.

GEO. SHARP, JR.,
34 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan10-dtf

Remnants! Remnants!

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. will sell from to-day from their Centre Counter a large lot of Remnants, consisting of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Alpacas, Cashmeres, Prints, &c., which have been reduced from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent below cost price to close out. dec27-dtf

30 gallons nice Bulk Oysters, to-day, cheap, at I. N. Hart's, 126 Marietta street. jan12-d1t

THE EVENING TELEGRAM: Earliest Telegraphic and Local News. Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents. jan2-d1m

THE PEOPLE RISING.

THE NEMESIS OF REVOLUTION AND THE REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS.

The Late Gatherings of the West—The Ballot Box Must be Sustained at all Hazards—Position of Different Senators—Gossip from Gath.

MR. HAYES'S CABINET.

An intimate friend of Gov. Hayes states authoritatively that if he gets the presidency he will retain Secretary Fish and Attorney-General Taft in the cabinet, and probably Secretary Morrill also. Mr. Fish, if he should be reappointed as secretary of state, would occupy that position longer than any of his predecessors. The fact that Gov. Hayes would retain him may or may not have had the effect to make Mr. Fish less conservative in the present crisis than some of his friends were inclined to think he would be.

SENATOR CONKLING'S RECORD.

Senator Conkling is on record against the assumption of judicial powers by either house in counting the electoral vote. On February 12, 1873, when the question arose whether the vote of Georgia for Horace Greeley should be counted, he being dead at the time the electors cast their votes for him, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"Resolved, That the electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be counted."

To this resolution Mr. Conkling submitted the following amendment: "The function of the two houses in counting votes being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of the votes or of the count." The amendment was lost by a vote of 32 to 30. Among the senators voting in the affirmative were Alcorn, Conkling, Ferry of Michigan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Ramsey, Sherman, and Windom. Among those in the negative were Anthony, Bayard, Edmunds, Kelly, Logan and Robertson. Senator Thurman was absent.

IS BLAINE FOR A FAIR COUNT?

Those who know the control Senator Blaine exercises in Maine believe that he inspired the following paragraph with which Governor Conner's inaugural message concludes, and that he caused it to be transmitted all over the country through the associated press. It is, therefore, accepted as Blaine's platform on the presidential question, and, though not so decided as it ought to be, looks as if his voice is for a fair count:

A heated presidential contest has not been followed, as is customary, by the acknowledged election of the candidate of one party, and the ready submission of the defeated party to the result. But there is no present reason for forebodings. Partisan clamor will be hushed in the majestic presence of the law of the land when the time comes for it to manifest and assert itself. We cannot doubt that the tribunal upon which devolves the settlement of the vexed question, composed of men chosen of the nation for wisdom and patriotism, will establish the right by clear proof of law and ancient custom, and that the general voice of a law-abiding people will accept their decision.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN ONCE MORE IN PRIVATE LIFE.

New York World, 5th.

Relieved of his duties at Albany, ex-Governor Tilden immediately returned to town, and is once more at his handsome residence on Gramercy park. Notwithstanding his hard work of the past few months, the governor's health is unimpaired. He continues to take his full share of social pleasures, and his house is the scene of many notable gatherings. Perhaps no man in the country is more "called on" than he. Mr. Tilden is easily accessible to visitors, of whom there are many daily at the Gramercy park house, and blessed in the possession of unusually intelligent servants, who can tell at a glance "who's who and what's what," he is generally able to avoid chronic and professional bores, who are consigned to the tender mercies of Colonel Pelton, the governor's nephew and secretary, detailed for that duty by the governor, and who has had a tremendous experience in dealing with them for several months past.

Governor Tilden is fond of a good dinner and fonder still of good company. He seldom or never sits down to table without a few friends, and his guests include many of the most distinguished men in the country, not unfrequently of both political parties. His favorite pastime of horseback riding is still kept up, and every day, in every kind of weather, his well-known figure, clad in seal-skin and mounted on a handsome bay, may be seen in the park or on the road.

Contrary to recent rumors, Governor Tilden will not go to Washington at once, but for the present will remain in New York. He has not practiced law for five or six years, except when he gave his services to aid in the prosecution of the Tweed ring, and he is not likely to resume his profession, even at the end of his presidential term.

DECIDEDLY SUGGESTIVE.

Special dispatch to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9, 1877.

During the campaign the administration endeavored to depreciate the national credit abroad by circulating a trumped up canard that the European syndicate would refuse to further subscribe to the 4½ per cent bonds if Tilden was elected. The chickens have come home to roost. The syndicate has notified the secretary of the treasury that it must decline further subscription—not, however, for the reason that Tilden has been elected, but because it is apprehensive that the fraudulent government of Hayes may be set up by force. The advices received are that Tilden has been elected president by the people of the country, and that the attempt to keep him out of office portends financial ruin and the end of the republic. A few days ago, in view of this action of the syndicate, all the treasury clerks in Europe perfecting the negotiations were directed to return home. The anomaly is thus presented: That while Europe is shy just now of our securities, owing to the attempted usurpation of the republicans, our own people have an abiding faith that Uncle Sammy must and will be inaugurated; and under the anticipated era of peace and good will his regime will bring about, gold is to-day quoted lower than it has been quoted for nearly fifteen years, which indicates that the way to resume, after all, is under democratic rule.

THE VOICE OF THE DEMOCRACY OF THE WEST.

Has fallen like a bombshell, and the ex-leaders now realize that the people mean business. It was the hope of the leading conspirators that the demonstrations would partake of a fiery, warlike nature, and the current of public opinion favorable to Tilden was to be offset by the cry that the meetings were gotten up by Tilden to act as a menace to congress. Unfortunately for them the character of those participating in the gatherings, and the firm, though temperate resolutions adopted, has dashed all their hopes in this respect to the ground. Sherman is not happy and Morton sees the speck, though now no larger than a man's hand, which will culminate in a cloud sufficient to overshadow the head and front and the rank and file of the conspirators if they do not abandon their wicked scheme to steal the presidency. From now on the sole question to be agitated will be a new election. No respectable democrat in or out of congress indorses any such proposition, but the republicans will press it as a last hope. Grant reflects very generally the views of the extremists in deprecating the proposition to hold a Mass Convention in this city on the 14th of February. The great Cæsar thinks that it smacks of war, and his pertubed conscience is smitten not a little when he reflects that the people have rights which they can even force a crafty president of the political party to respect. It is the evidence of public sentiment now sounding in his ears that makes him apprehensive that after all he is but one of the public, and suffered to rule only by their too-repeated indulgence for his manifest frailties.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAFT ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

The report of Attorney-General Taft, transmitted to congress to-day, is partly a studied apology for the administration's military interference in the elections in the south. He says that the fifteenth amendment was a mistake, as it increased the political representation and power of the southern states in congress. It is the duty of those who are more intelligent to aid in putting in operation a system of popular education which shall reach every class in the state. The education of the white and black races is essential to the safety of our republican government. Every American citizen should be made to acquire "sufficient mental and physical training to vote and fight with intelligence."

Attorney-General Taft, in his report virtually admits that negro suffrage in the south has been a failure, and that the democracy would be in a minority in the house of representatives and in the country to-day but for the fifteenth amendment.

THE NORTH SPEAKING OUT.

Cincinnati Enquirer, January 9.

The democracy of many of the states met yesterday in commemoration of a name and day yet green in the affections of the majority of the people of the country, and especially dear to the democratic party. The utterances of the day were temperate, timely, loyal. The meetings in the various states yesterday were a protest against the attempted usurpations of republican rebels; for it is the unscrupulous managers of the republican party that now rebel against the constitution and the laws. In Ohio, in Indiana, in Illinois, in the national capital, everywhere, the assemblages of the people have breathed the same sentiment—obedience to the constitution and the laws, the enforcement of the declared will of the people, cost what it may. The utterances of these conventions were firm without being incendiary; they were determined without being disloyal; they were bold without being liable to the charge of bravado. The gatherings of the people expressed the purpose of the people. They will abide by the laws; and not only they will, but all shall, abide by the laws. The declaration of the Ohio resolutions is, in part, that the votes lawfully cast shall be counted; that the people will resist to the last extremity any attempt on the part of the president of the senate to elect and declare a president, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms. The framers of the resolutions forgot that in this crisis the retiring president is more sinned against than sinning, and they misdirected the denunciation in resolution number five. The address of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton at Columbus was, as all his addresses are, felicitous. The historical illustration he captured from the story of "800 met with a hearty response. In that crisis usurpation was threatened and the great middle states resolved "to arm." Peace and law followed. The hint was appreciated. Hon. George Julian, at Indianapolis, dissected the Louisiana question, and made a most valuable contribution to the Louisiana literature. Gen. Ewing, Gen. Ward, and men of that high character uttered at Columbus the deep determination of the people of the land. It is proper that the republican manipulators should know, from such distinguished sources, what the people mean. It is evident they will not sit idly by while the republic is stolen.

GATH'S GOSSIP.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Mr. Tilden was looking poorly when I saw him yesterday, like one in bad nervous condition and of irregular sleep. He is growing much grayer, and his eyebrows are nearly white, he talks a good deal, as if the nerves of loquacity were in motion.

A decided movement is taking form in the United States senate to let Mr. Tilden be inaugurated. It is strong among the southern republican senators. Senator Conover said to me:

"I shall take an independent position on the presidency if I can see reasons to do so. It is my belief that Drew was fairly elected governor of the state. As to the Hayes electors, I don't know. That part of the subject I shall investigate myself. You know that I was not elected only by republican votes; a fusion movement put me in the senate, and I must do justice to the people of the state, irrespective of party."

Senator Conover belongs to a family of consequence in New Jersey, and is thirty-six years old. He was surgeon in the army of Gen. George H. Thomas, and was ordered to Florida, where he has since resided. After being state treasurer and holding many political positions, he finally beat Osborn, the clerical railroad sharp, and will be in the senate for two years more. His associate, Jones, is a naturalized Irishman, and is a conservative democrat.

Conover said that a decided objection to Hayes as president was the apparent tendency to put Bristow in the cabinet. Said he:

"How can Governor Hayes expect the republicans to be faithful to him when he advances Bristow, who was faithful to nothing—not even to his friend, the president? The whole Bristow movement at Cincinnati was a piece of unparalleled impudence. The city was captured and the convention was packed with claquers. One newspaper and a lot of transplanted Kentuckians endeavored to force upon us a man followed only by the trimmers and unstable elements of the party—the regular bolting element. I was about to support Conkling when I heard Thompson, of Indiana, say to another delegate: 'You help us beat Jim Blaine with Hayes and then we'll turn about and help you nominate Bristow.' At this, said Conover, "I felt so indignant that I went to my seat, and voted Florida for Blaine, up and up."

"Well," said I, "Senator, what do you think of Tilden's election. Is he elected?"

"He received the popular majority, of course," said Conover, "and the impression prevails that he also got the electoral majority. I don't know that I have any clear convictions on the subject. We owe it to the republican party not to do anything that will get us the condemnation of the people and history. If Mr. Tilden was elected it is but fair to give him the office. We break down our party forever if we try to do any usurpation. Generally speaking, there is good feeling in Florida and the south between white republicans and democrats. It doesn't become Mr. Hayes' friends to ask us to violate the precedents of practice and give him the presidency when he is training Mr. B. H. Bristow, a very unfaithful party man, to be secretary of the treasury."

I asked Conover if there was much feeling of this kind in the senate.

"Well," said he, "I have an idea that Blaine and Blaine's friends look with indifference on the accession of Hayes. I don't represent them, but that is my idea. Some say that Blaine, looking to the future of the republican party, is less for Hayes than Conkling himself. We do not know anything about Conkling's views; he is convalescent, and gives his confidence to few or none. Blaine's friends regard the obstinacy to put in Hayes by the cabinet as a temporary advantage at the expense of the party's great interests. It is certainly very singular that no republicans whom I find are ready to admit that Hayes could not be elected. We shall therefore begin Hayes' administration with all the disadvantages of a minority president and party. If we took our chances in the senate and house, we should soon break Tilden's administration down."

Conover added that even the negro senator, Bruce, as he understood, was disposed to look very judicially at the presidency.

Senator Jerome B. Chaffee met me at the Fifth Avenue hotel, last night. Said he:

"I saw you published an interview with me. I omitted to say to you not to quote me in that way, and suppose I'll have to submit to what is said, however."

"Was it incorrectly reported?"

"No. I don't complain. I did say, and still feel, that we can't stand two such victories. If we had nominated Mr. Blaine there would have been no contest. He would either have been decidedly elected or decidedly beaten. I have no feeling against Hayes nor for Tilden. Hayes, I suppose, will be inaugurated. The talk about breaches of the peace is all over. Any fighting will be, of course, for Hayes' benefit. Hayes seems to be cool enough—a clever fellow, of no great control over the popular feelings. All accounts agree that he's a negative."

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, said to me three or four weeks ago:

"The election has been a sham. Neither Hayes nor Tilden are honestly elected. I'm in favor of a new election." He added that neither in Mississippi, North Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida, or Georgia, [illegible] said he had done his best for [illegible] of Alabama. He had assisted to elect to the senate one of their own people, Goldthwaite; had made appointments wherever he could appease or gratify the natives, and their ingratitude and treachery were fully established in his mind. There would never be anything of the south while they were hard, cruel, and murderous. Mobile was full of grass growing in the streets. He said he should settle in the Black Hills as altogether a preferable state of society.

ROBINSON'S VICTORY.

He Gains a Suit of $30,000 Against the St. Louis Democrat.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.—The libel suit of Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, against McKee, Fishback & House, proprietors of the old St. Louis Democrat, was brought to a close to-day by the defendants confessing judgment in the sum of $30,000, and agreeing to pay all costs of the suit, including the attorney's fee of the plaintiff. The original damage asked was $50,000.

A Protest from the Bankers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A special meeting of the chamber of commerce was held to-day to consider the subject of excessive taxation levied by military and state authorities on banks and bankers of this city, and by the federal government on all banks throughout the country. Samuel Babcock acted as president, and stated the object of the meeting. Gustav Schwab addressed the meeting, and said that bank taxation in this city was nearly 5 per cent of capital, and that it was unjust and onerous. This year bank capital in this city was reduced nearly thirteen millions of dollars in consequence of a petition to congress, was adopted.

A Thin Excuse.

COLUMBUS, O., January 11.—Wheeler says his visit to Hayes is simply to renew old friendship.

Read advertisement of Furchgott, Benedict & Co. dec8-dtf

THE EVENING TELEGRAM—TO-DAY—SENSATION! jan2-d1m

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
Fine Jewelry.
Sterling Silver Ware.
Bridal Presents, &c.,
—AT—
ACTUAL COST
FOR 30 DAYS!

On account of the unsettled state of the country and unsettled state of the money market, and particularly my own necessities, I will commence this day and sell all my stock at cost for thirty days. I never ADVERTISE a hum bug, so my customers will know I mean business and will sell just as I advertise.

GEO. SHARP, Jr.,
139 Whitehall St.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE SUNDAY HERALD: "Old Si."—Freshest News—Family Reading. Cheapest and Best—Send for a Copy. jan2 d1m

READ THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO DAY. jan2-d1m

Second Baptist Church.

The Pews of this Church will be rented at auction, the weather permitting, Friday next, at 11 o'clock a. m., in this room.

No bid will be accepted for any pew less than the price set upon the pew by the Finance Committee. This is *absolutely necessary* to enable the Committee to raise a sum sufficient to pay the expenses of the Church.

Notes will be taken for each quarterly payment, as required by the By-Laws of the Church, except for the first quarter which *must be cash*.

If next Friday is too inclement the sale will be postponed until another day, of which due notice will be given.

To prevent confusion hereafter, every member of the Church is earnestly requested to be present at the sale. If any one cannot attend, he or she can leave his or her bid for the pew they desire with the Pew Committee, Brethren John T. McGuire, Julius L. Brown and A. D. Adair, and if no one makes a higher bid for the pew it will be let at the bid so left, provided it is equal to the assessment on the pew.

The single men of the Church are requested to unite in the purchase of pews where they do not feel able to pay for a whole pew.

Persons who desire sittings in the pews can obtain them.

By order of the Finance Committee.
jan9—dtfri

Be sure and read the advertisement of Jas. Wilde, Jr. & Co. Theirs is the most popular Clothing House in Atlanta.
jan11—d2t

THE EVENING TELEGRAM: Telegrams, News, Fun, Racy Reading. Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents. jan2-d1m

500 boxes more of that favorite ladies' writing paper at 12½c per box, at
dec27— FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO's.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM: Everybody Takes it for Latest News. Issued 4 p. m.—Price 3 cents. jan2-d1m

Counted In.

Members of the legislature, go to Geo Sharp, Jr.'s, Jewelry Store to get your watches and jewelry repaired. Finer work and lower prices than any jewelry house in the south. Finer quality and style of Monogram and Letter Engravings. Price no object, I want plenty of work. jan10-dtf

Cloaks! Cloaks!

The balance of our Cloaks has been this day reduced to as low as $4 00, former price $6 00. Other grades in same proportion, at
dec27-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s.

Great Reductions are offered at Furchgott, Benedict & Co.'s in their Dress Goods and Cassimere Departments. dec27—dtf

THE SUNDAY HERALD: "Old Si" Appears in Every Issue. Send for a Sample Copy. jan2-d1m

Local and Business Notices

Direct Importation.

Regardless of the recent advances in Silks I will sell

3 pieces Black Silk at $1 25, worth $2 00.
4 do do do at 1 75, do 2 50.
1 do do do at 2 70, do 4 00.

E. CAHN
71 Whitehall street.

The above goods are imported direct from the best manufacturers in Lyons, and excel all others in quality and durability.
jan12-d1t 4or7tac

Prominent Arrivals.

300 pairs Side Lace Gaiters at $1 00, worth $2 50
150 do Double Sole Calf Boots at $3 00, worth $6

At E. CAHN'S,
71 Whitehall street.

The above goods are strictly choice, bought at a Bankrupt Shoe Sale, and can only be replaced at an advance. jan12-d1t 4or7tac

Notice to Legislators!

I would call your attention to my splendid stock of Custom made BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, Trunks and Satchels, at remarkable low prices.

NEW YORK STORE,
jan10-dawd,fri&sun 43 Whitehall street.

Attention, Housekeepers!

A large line of BLANKETS, COMFORTS, Towels, Napkins, Pillow Casings and Sheetings, all of which I will sell at very low prices.

D. SPRINGHEIMER,
43 Whitehall street,
jan10-dw,d,fri&sun New York Store.

Trunks! Trunks! Trunks!

The largest, best and cheapest stock of Trunks at the Great Southern Trunk Warehouse. [illegible]
[illegible] 43 Whitehall street.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

Peremptory closing out 20 pieces Brussels Carpets at $1 15.
[illegible] at the yard.
20 pieces Assorted Ingrains from 35c up.
10 pieces Three-Ply Carpeting at $1 25.
The above goods must be sold, at
dec8-dtf FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s.

WEATHER REPORT, JAN. 11, 1877.

Reported by P. H. Mell, Jr., Chemist and Meteorologist, Dep't Agriculture.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
29.143	29.104	29.055	29.101

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
38°	56°	50°	47.7°	55°	29°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun .... 111°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night .... 24°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air				Evaporation.	Rain-fall.
7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	INCHES	INCHES.
70	74	64	69.3	.20	

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M.—Wind from the .... East
2 P.M.—Wind from the .... South-West
9 P.M.—Wind from the .... South-West
Average velocity in miles per hour 3.75
Pressure in ounces per square foot 1

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 A.M. .... Hazy
2 P.M. .... Cloudy
9 P.M. .... Cloudy

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.
By Telegraph.

South Atlantic and East Gulf States: Falling barometer, warmer southeast to southwest winds, increasing cloudiness, possibly rain areas, and followed by rising barometer, and winds gradually shifting to colder northwest.

Gulf States: Falling or stationary, followed by rapidly rising and high barometer, south winds, shifting to decided colder, brisk and high north, threatening weather and rain, generally turning into snow, succeded by clearing weather.

COMMERCIAL.

ATLANTA COTTON MARKET.

ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1877.

Cotton quiet at 11⅞@12. Stains 9½@10½.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.

By wagon	14
Air-Line Railroad	23
Georgia Railroad	117
Central Railroad	00
Western and Atlantic Railroad	00
West Point Railroad	00
Total	158
Receipts previous	78,524
Total	78,677
Stock on hand September 1	295
Grand total	78,979

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	709
Shipments previous	74,112
Total	74,821
Stock on hand	4,151

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Financial.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Money dull at 3. Sterling quiet at 8½. Gold 106@106⅛.

Governments active and steady; new fives 11½. State bonds quiet.

Stocks closed dull and lower; New York Central 101⅞; Erie 9½; Lake Shore 54⅞; Illinois Central 63⅞; Pittsburg 90⅞; Chicago and Northwestern 35⅞; preferred 56; Rock Island 101⅞.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $60,927,489; currency $41,029,941.

The sub-treasury paid out $308,000 on interest account and $330,000 for bonds.

Customs receipts $288,000

LONDON, January 11.—Business on the stock exchange is lifeless pending the news from to-day's sitting of conference. The continued wet weather also depresses all kinds of business. The prevailing opinion in the city is that there will not be war, even if conference breaks up. The exceptional strength of consols is due, to the cheapness of money, and the growing feeling is that whatever Russia and Turkey may do, England will not be embroiled.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 653 bales; uplands 13 1-16; Orleans 13⅜.

Futures opened easy; January 13 1-16@13⅛; February 13 7-32@13 9-32; March 13 7-16@13 15-32; April 13⅝@13 21-32; May 13 25-32@13 27-32.

LIVERPOOL, January 11.—2 P.M.—Middling uplands 7; middling Orleans 7⅛.

Middling uplands nothing below low middlings March and April delivery 7 1-16.

June or July delivery 7⅛.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL, January 11—5:00 P.M.—Futures weak.

Middling uplands nothing below low middlings January and February delivery 6⅞.

February and March delivery 6 15-16.

April and May delivery 7.

NEW YORK, January 11.—Cotton quiet; sales 863 bales at 13@13 3-16.

Net receipts 1,677 bales; gross 2,691.

Futures closed weak; sales 62,000 bales; January 13 15-16; February 13@13 1 32; March 13⅜; April 13 15-32; May 13⅝; June 13 25-32@13 16; July 13 29 32; August 13 15-16@13 31-32; September 13 9-16@13⅝; October 13⅛@13 5-16; November 13⅛@13 3-16.

GALVESTON, January 11—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅞; net receipts 3,998 bales; sales 1,719; exports to Great Britain 3,149; continent 1,300; France 1,257; coastwise 29.

NEW ORLEANS, January 11.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 1,855 bales; gross 4,731; sales 8,000; exports to Great Britain 4,810; continent 1,190.

MOBILE, January 11.—Cotton weak; middlings 12; net receipts 1,051 bales; sales 500; exports to continent 1,810; coastwise 2,577.

SAVANNAH, January 11.—Cotton middlings 13; net receipts 2,163 bales; sales 294.

CHARLESTON, January 11.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; middlings 13; net receipts 1,475 bales; sales 500; exports to Great Britain 4,313; coastwise 665.

WILMINGTON, January 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 544 bales; sales 142.

NORFOLK, January 11—Cotton dull; middlings 12⅞; net receipts 2,162 bales; sales 400; exports coastwise 2,404.

BALTIMORE, January 11.—Cotton lower; middlings 13; gross receipts 2,060 bales; sales 1,505; exports coastwise 120.

BOSTON, January 11.—Cotton middlings 13⅛; net receipts 565 bales; gross 1,565.

PHILADELPHIA, January 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts 804 bales; gross 671.

MEMPHIS, January 11.—Cotton easy; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 971 bales; shipments 10,016; sales 2,000.

AUGUSTA, January 11.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 12@12⅛; net receipts 483 bales; sales 513.

Provisions, Grain, etc.

NEW YORK, January 11.

Flour without decided change; very moderate demand for export and home use; southern flour steady.

Wheat quiet; prices generally without decided change.

Corn slightly in buyer's favor; moderate export and home trade demand; new yellow southern 57.

Oats firm but quiet.

Coffee, Rio in fair demand; cargoes 19@23½ gold.

Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅜; standard A 11⅝; granulated and powdered 12@12⅛.

Molasses quiet; New Orleans 40@58.

Rice steady; fair demand.

Tallow firm at 8⅝@8⅞.

Pork heavy and lower, mess $17 25.

Lard closed quiet; prime steam 11 40@11⅛.

Whisky firm at $1 15.

Freights to Liverpool dull.

CHICAGO, January 11.

Flour steady and firm.

Wheat unsettled and lower; closing firm; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 30@$1 30⅞; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 26⅛ cash; $1 26 February; $1 30⅞ March; No. 3 Chicago spring $1 12½@$1 13.

Corn dull, weak and lower, cash 43⅛; February 44⅛.

Oats easy; cash 34⅛; February 35⅛.

Rye steady and unchanged.

Barley firmer at 61.

Pork unsettled and lower; cash $17 75@$17 80. Lard unsettled and lower; cash 11 15@11 20; February 11 20; March 11⅜@11 32½.

Bulk Meats dull and a shade lower; shoulders 6⅛; short rib sides 9⅛; short clear sides 9⅛.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was a shade lower; February $1 27⅛@$1 28; March $1 29⅞; corn dull and unchanged; oats ⅛ lower pork easier; lard easier; February 11⅛.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.

Flour firm; low and medium grades scarce and wanted; superfine fall $4 75@$5 00; extra do. $5 25@$5 70; XX $5 75@$6 00; XXX $6 25@$6 50.

Wheat, No. 2 red fall $1 45½; No. 3 red fall $1 [illegible]

[illegible]

clear rib sides 9⅛ asked; clear sides 9⅛ asked. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7⅛; clear rib sides 10; clear sides 10⅛.

Live Hogs dull; common to good packing 5 90@6¼.

Cattle slow; not much demand; corn fed Texans 3½@4¼.

CINCINNATI, January 11.

Flour in fair demand and firm.

Wheat in light demand; holders firm; red $1 40@$1 50.

Corn quiet at 44@45.

Oats steady at 34@39.

Rye easier at 81@83.

Barley dull; prime fall 95@$1 00.

Pork dull and nominal at $17 75@$18 00.

Lard in fair demand and lower; steam rendered 11@11⅛; kettle 11⅛@12.

Bulk Meats dull and lower; shoulders 6⅛@6¼; short rib sides 9⅛@9⅛; short clear sides 9⅝.

Bacon quiet, firm and unchanged.

Green Meats dull and lower; shoulders 6⅛.

Whisky in good demand and lower at $1 05.

Butter dull; shippers paying 17@18.

Hogs dull; packing 5 60@6¼; receipts 3,019; shipments 114.

LOUISVILLE, January 11.

Flour in fair demand; extra $4 75@$5; family $5 50@$6 00.

Wheat firm; red $1 35@$1 38; rest unchanged holders firm at outside prices.

Corn, rye and oats nominally unchanged.

Pork firmer at $18 00@$18 25.

Bulk Meats active but not quotably higher.

Bacon quiet; clear rib sides 10⅛.

Lard steady and firm; tierce 12; kegs 12⅛.

Whisky active and lower at $1 05.

Bagging 11⅛.

BALTIMORE, January 11.

Flour firm, quiet and unchanged.

Wheat steady and firm; Maryland red prime $1 58@$1 60; Pennsylvania red $1 53@$1 58; amber $1 68; white $1 50@$1 60.

Corn, southern scarce and firm; western active, firm and higher; new southern white 56@58; yellow 58@60.

PRICES-CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying .... 107 Selling 109
EXCHANGE—
Buying at .... par Selling .... ½ prem

BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	93a96	Atlanta City 8s	88a92
Georgia 7s	102a104	Atlanta 10s	105a106
Georgia 7s gold	105a105	Augusta City 7s	73-76
Georgia 8s	100a109	Georgia R. R.	97a100
Atlanta Water	77a80	A. & W. P. R. R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	73a80	Savannah City	65a70
Macon and Brunswick first mortgage, endorsed by the state	95@98		
STOCKS—			
Georgia Railroad	70a73	A & W P R R	72a75
Central Railroad	35a40		

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS .... 25@27½
BUTTER—
Country .... 12½@13
Tennessee .... 20@25
POULTRY—
Chickens .... 18½@20
Dressed chickens .... 8@10
Geese 40
Ducks .... 15@21
FEATHERS .... 55@60
BEESWAX .... 28@24
RAGS .... 2½@3
POTATOES—Irish .... $3 50@3 00
DRIED FRUIT—
Peaches, unpeeled .... 7@7⅛
Peaches, halves 8
Peaches, peeled .... 10@12½
Apples, peeled .... 5@5½

Live Stock Market.

Shoats and light hogs .... 6¼@6½
Dressed Hogs ....
Common Cattle .... 2½@3
North Georgia Cattle .... 3½@3
Tennessee .... 4@5
Sheep .... 4@4½

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN .... 6@65
MEAL .... 60@65
GRITS $4 75
WHEAT—
Red .... $1 65@$1 75
White .... $1 75@$1 90
WHEAT BRAN .... 85@90
SHIPSTUFFS $1 00
BARLEY $1 00
RYE $1 00
OATS, feed .... 60@65
HAY—
Timothy $1 00
Clover 1 00
Tennessee .... 80@$1 00
MOLASSES—
Barrels 34
Tierces 35
Hhds 35
MACKEREL—
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits .... $1 75@$2 00
No. 2 half bbls $5 50; kits .... $1 00@$1 10
No. 3 bbls $9 00; half $5 00; kits $1 0
COFFEE—
Rio .... 21@23
Java .... 33@35
SUGAR—
Standard A 13½
Extra C 12½
Crushed 13½
New Orleans Sugars .... 10@12½
FLOUR—
Choice .... $9 00@$9 25
Extra Family .... $8 50@$8 75
Family .... $8 00@$8 75
Extra .... $7 50@$7 75
Superfine .... $6 50@$6 75
BACON—
Clear sides .... none
Clear rib sides .... none
Shoulders ....
BULK MEATS—
Clear sides 10⅛
Clear rib sides 10
Long clear sides .... none
Shoulders 8
HAMS—
Sugar-cured .... 15@15½
Country 12½
Bulk 11
LARD—
Tierces, kettle .... 13⅛@13½
Refined .... 12@13½
Tierces, Leaf .... 12@13
Kegs and cans .... 13⅛@13
Buckets .... 13@13
Kettle, leaf .... 13@13
CHEESE—Cream .... 16@18½
CABBAGE—Northern, averaging 10 lbs ⅌ hd 17½
PEAS .... none
ONIONS .... $3 50@$3 75 ⅌ bbl

Miscellaneous.

LIME .... $1 00@$1 25
Nails—12d, 10d $3 30
LEATHER—
Hemlock sole 30
Harness .... 30@31
SALT—
Liverpool $1 50
Virginia $1 75
HIDES—market active.
Flint 12a13
Dry Salt .... 10@12
Wet Salted .... 6@7
BAGGING—
Domestic, 2¼ lbs 13½
Borneo, 2¼ lbs 14
Gunny 11½
POWDER—
Blasting $3 90
Rifle $6 40
SHOT—
Buck $2 35
Drop $2 60

Tobacco.

CHEWING—
Common, sound, 11-inch new ⅌ lb .... 45@48
Common, sound, 11-inch old ⅌ lb .... 47@50
Medium, 11-inch, old .... 50@55
Good 11-inch old .... 55@60
Fine 11-inch old 70
Bright navys 60
Bright quarters 12-inch 65
Good 75
Fine 80
Grovely $1 00
Calhoun $1 24
Natural Leaf $1 00
SMOKING—
Durham, ⅌ lb cash 60

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Lemons .... $7 50@$8 00
Bananas, ⅌ bunch .... none
Apples $4 00
Oranges .... $10 00@$12 50
Pears .... $5 00@$6 00
Raisins—
Layers, whole, per box 3 00
Layer, half $1 75
Quarters ....
Cocoanuts $6 50
Currants—In barrels ....
Citron—Leghorn per lb ....
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb ....
Dates—In frails ....
Prunes, in bbls, ⅌ lb .... 14@15
NUTS AND ALMONDS.
Languedoc ....
Taragona ....
Pecan nuts ....
Brazil nuts ....
English Walnuts ....
Filberts ....

Dry Goods.

Ticking ....
Stripes ....
Osnaburgs ....
Cambrics ....
Prints ....
Brown Shootings ....
Shirtings ....
Bleached sheetings and shirtings ....
Domestics—
4-4 ....
7-8 ....
3-4 ....
[illegible]

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold before the court house door, in the town of Decatur, DeKalb county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, within the legal hours of sale, under an order of the Honorable Court of Ordinary of said county, the following lands [illegible]

Rupture Cured.

RUPTURE CURED

By Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, formerly of Dr. Marsh's Institute, of New York, having returned to ATLANTA, through the solicitation of his many patients of last winter, begs to inform the Ruptured that he is located and may be consulted, FREE OF CHARGE, at the Markham House, Room 74, ATLANTA, GA. Relief Guaranteed in all cases and a cure where a cure is possible. Lady in attendance to wait on ladies.
nov24—d2t

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These deservedly celebrated and popular medicines have effected a revolution in the healing art, and proved the fallacy of several maxims which have for many years obstructed the progress of medical science. The false supposition that "Consumption is incurable" deterred physicians from attempting to find remedies for that disease, and patients afflicted with it reconciled themselves to death without making an effort to escape from a doom which they supposed to be unavoidable. It is now proved, however, that *Consumption can be cured*, and that it *has been* cured in a great number of cases (some of them apparently desperate ones) by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone; and in other cases by the same medicine in connection with Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, one or both, according to the requirements of the case.

Dr. Schenck himself who enjoyed uninterrupted good health for more than forty years, was supposed at one time to be at the very gate of death, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and, since his recovery, many thousand similarly affected have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success.

Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists.
jan2—deodim&wjan

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Dr. Geo. W. Marvin again tenders his professional services to his old friends and the public. Dispensary and consultation rooms, No. 1 Whitehall street, in Centennial building, Atlanta, Ga., where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Goitry, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located, and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as he treats all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
jan12—d&wtf,4th&3 p

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce

LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
july14—d1aw&wy,oxs NEW YORK.

Notice of Assignee of His Appointment.

[IN BANKRUPTCY.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—ss. At Madison, the 19th day of December, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the firm of Wingfield & Edmundson, and of John T Wingfield, of Washington, in the county of Wilkes and state of Georgia, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon petition of John T. Wingfield, by the District court of said district.

WM H. TOOMBS,
of Washington, Georgia,
Assignee of Wingfield & Edmundson, and John T. Wingfield.
dec27-1w3w

Notice in Bankruptcy.

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA: ss. At Newnan, 19th day of December, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Nathan M. Reed, of Lutherville, in the county of Merriwether, and State of Georgia, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ORLANDO McCLENDON,
dec21—d1ew3w Assignee.

Literature.

The Illustrated Weely

CHAS. CLUCAS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 11 Warren St., NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES AT
CHICAGO, BOSTON,
ATLANTA, TORONTO.

CONTAINS

Pictorials, Cartoons, and Valuable Original Drawings, illustrating the Centennial Exposition by such artists as Keppler, Theo, West, Davidson, Hill, Taylor, and others, with

ORIGINAL

Articles, Choice Stories, Sketches, Essays on Society, etc., by some of the brightest and best writers of the age, including

JAMES PARTON, Special Contributing Editor
Bronson Howard, "Marq Adler,"
Stephen Fiske, Howard Paul,
"Walsingham," M. H. F.
"Petroleum V. Nasby," Mary Mapes Dodge,
John Brougham, Cornelia Marvin,
"Jennie June," Celia Logan,
Jennie Henri Brown, Countess Micelli.
"Jennie June," Celia Logan,
James Henri Brown, Countess Micelli.

A paper admirably fitted for introduction in every family.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
A CHOICE OF
FOUR SUPERB CHROMOS
Given to Subscribers.

The Old Kentucky Home, The Little Matron, Watkins' Glen, and Among the Roses. Size 24 in. by 30. Copy-righted and can be obtained only of publishers of this paper.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO

One year, Weekly, with two mounted Chromos, in oil $4 00
Six months, Weekly, with one Chromo 2 50
One year, monthly, with one Chromo 2 50
Two years, monthly, with four Chromos 3 50

AGENTS WANTED in every town and county in the Southern States.

This is the best chance. Presents the best Paper and Premiums and pays the best commissions.

Particulars on application to
D. B. MULFORD, Manager
Southern Branch office,
Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, January 2, 1877.

WHEREAS, Williamson Hollingsworth has applied to me for permanent letters of administration on estate of Henry Hollingsworth, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular, the next of kin of said deceased, to show cause, if any they can, why said applicant should not be invested with the administration of said estate, else letters will be granted according to law.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
jan4—w4w Ordinary.

Executor's Sale.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the town of Decatur, DeKalb [illegible]

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—There is Georgia a fair country with [illegible] the County Jo[illegible] as well [illegible] rice mill as could be expected. He lives on Florida marshmallows and Georgia rice pudding.

—Somebody told Donny Blaine, of Atlanta, the other day that an i added to his name would make it Blaine. "The man that adds it," responded Donny, "will catch it himself."

—Mr. John T. Wilson, editor of the Franklin News, and one of the oldest printers in the state, is in the city.

—Frank Leverett is betting all his loose change on Ben Hill.

—Ned Purcell bitterly denies that the Georgia railroad is in a dangerous condition. But then Ned doesn't know half as much about it as the editors along the line, and *they* say they won't travel over it any more.

—It was so cold in North Georgia last week that a pound of ice thrown in the fire would burn up before it melted.

—Willingham, of the Cartersville Express, is forty-eight years old. He has been in the newspaper business twenty-four years, and has been married twenty-two years. He has had a good deal of fun.

—Colonel H. H. Jones is corresponding for the Macon Telegraph from this city.

—It is said that one of the candidates before the legislature wanted a member to vote for him on the ground that he could eat seven plates of pudding. This was pudding it rather strong, and the member, who was a meek man himself, concluded to support the claim of the applicant.

—The Macon sow has disappeared from the politics of that village.

—Thus the Fort Valley Mirror: "So we go. First Astor, then A. T. Stewart and now Commodore Vanderbilt—all within a year. All the rich men of the nation are dropping off, and we are feeling a little unwell ourselves."

—It is the opinion among farmers that the oat crop in southwestern Georgia has been ruined by the recent cold weather.

—The Macon cotton factory is to be sold. The stock in the concern amounts to about $120,000.

—A Twiggs county negro leaned too fondly against the tempting bosom of a Gullett gin the other day, and now the county is out seven dollars and a half for funeral expenses.

—The Pike County Courier has changed hands, and will hereafter be published in Griffin instead of Milner. Mr. Wm. D. Randall will, we believe, have charge of the paper.

—The Fort Valley Mirror candidly remarks: "This journal (the Atlanta CONSTITUTION) published at the capital of the state, is, without a doubt, the best paper in Georgia. Its local columns are always full and complete; the editorials sound and sensible, the Georgia news column just as sprightly and sparkling as can be. If you want to keep posted during the session of the general assembly, subscribe for the CONSTITUTION."

—Judge William A. Reid, of Eatonton, is in the city. Judge Reid, we understand, is an applicant for reappointment to the position of judge of the county court of Putnam—a position he has filled during the past two years to his own honor and credit, and to the satisfaction of the people of the county. We trust he will be reappointed.

—Mr. Ed. Houser, of Fort Valley, was tossed by an angry bull the other day. He says a bull's breath smells as mellow as a May apple.

—The Fort Valley Mirror says the colored people are moving about less this year than usual. A majority of them will stay where they are for another year. This is wise in them. It is folly to change around every year with the expectation of bettering their condition. When they get with good men and are comfortably situated they should remain there. It matters not how poor a man may be he loses something every time he moves.

—Thomasville will greet the press convention with a May fair.

—Dr. Lee Mason, of Macon county, is dead.

—The Fort Valley Mirror says that a party of fifteen or twenty negroes left Powersville, in Houston county, last Thursday for Texas. Let them go, the sooner they are gone the better it will be for the country. In their places, we want intelligent and thrifty white people who will help pay taxes, support schools, patronize newspapers, build machine shops and aid in adding something to the material wealth of the country. This country is cursed with a large number of non-producing people of both colors.

—The editor of the Jonesboro News remarks: "It's a girl, but I name it Joe Brown, anyhow, for two reasons. First, I had already selected its name; secondly, I want her friends and relatives in after-life to know that her father had at least an admiration for Georgia's most reliable and able statesman who for nearly a quarter of a century has stood at the helm, or on the watch-tower, of our dear old state; whose counsels have always been for the ultimate good of the people, and who still stands forth the most fearless defender of right, and the most daring Joe to oppose misrule and oppression."

—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is particularly recommended for children. It cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Sore Throat and Whooping Cough. Is pleasant to the taste, and acts like a charm. Price, 25 cents.

St. James Hotel, Florida.

This favorite House is now open. Passenger Elevator, good table and other appointments found in first-class Hotels. Special arrangements for rooms by the week or season. Rooms secured by mail or telegraph. Address J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager. dec9—d2m

—Stop That Cough by the new principle, Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules; they cure Coughs, Colds and all throat and lung Diseases. Trial Boxes 25 cts. by mail. Dr. J. H. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.

Disease Grows Apace,

Like an ill wind, and cannot be master[illegible]. What is a trifling attack of sickness to-day may, if unattended to, become a serious case in a week. Small ailments should be nipped in the bud before they blossom into full blown maladies. If this advice were attended to, many a heavy bill for medical attendance might be avoided. When the liver is disordered, the stomach foul the bowels obstructed, or the nerves disturbed, resort should at once be had to that supreme remedy, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a few doses of which will restore healthy action and put the system in perfect order. It is a wise precaution to keep this incomparable preventive in the house, since it checks, with unrivaled promptitude, disorders which breed others far more dangerous, and in their latest developments are themselves often fatal. jan[illegible]—d&wlt

Thrash's Consumptive Cure.

Messrs. J. T. Thrash and Company, Griffin, Ga.

GENTS—My sister, Mrs. Delia Williams, has been confined to her bed from Lung disease for more than a year. After taking one bottle of your Consumptive Cure and Lung Balsam she has been able to ride horseback ten miles to Sutton's and take care, to Newnan, [illegible] and now considers herself entirely cured after using the second bottle. Yours truly,

A. J. WILLIAMS.

Sold by all druggists and at wholesale by Hunt Rankin & Lamar.

TEACHER.

[illegible]

Printing.

PRINTING! PRINTING!

BOOK and JOB PRINTING,

V. P. SISSON & CO.

26 Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Neat--Cheap--Prompt

EVERYTHING PRINTED IN THE BEST STYLE OF THE ART--FROM A CARD TO A POSTER.

Mercantile and Railroad PRINTING.

Letter Heads,	Bill Heads,
Pamphlets,	Envelopes,
Cards, Tags,	Statements,
Handbills,	Posters,
Programmes,	Receipts,
Bank Checks,	Drafts,
Notes,	Bonds,
Diplomas,	Catalogues,
School Circulars,	&c., &c.

LEGAL BLANKS

of the latest and most approved forms always on hand.

All the Forms in Bankruptcy, including Assignees' Title Deeds.

☞ *Orders from abroad will have prompt attention. Address,*

V. P. SISSON & CO.,

No. 26 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

V. P. SISSON,
B. F. BENNETT.

New Advertisements.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of William J. Fowler of Fairburn county of Campbell and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Virginia House at Newnan, Georgia, before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m.

W. H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
jan12—d1t

Notice of Dissolution.

THE firm of Pendleton and Palmer is dissolved by mutual consent. H. C. Pendleton assumes all the liabilities and will collect all debts due the late firm.

H. C. PENDLETON,
J. C. PALMER.

HAVING bought out the entire interest of Mr J. C. Palmer, I will continue the business at the old stand, No. 84 Whitehall street. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past I respectfully ask for their support and encouragement in the future.

jan12—d1aw3w H. C. PENDLETON.

Byington Hotel,

Opposite Passenger Depot,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

THE Dinner House for Up Passenger Train Meals 50 cents. Terms easy.

HENRY McKINNEY,
jan12—dtf Proprietor.

Virginia House,

NEWNAN, GA.

E. C. YANCEY, Proprietor.

jan12—dtf

Atlanta Musical Institute

BRANCHES TAUGHT: Piano, Organ, Harmony, Cultivation of the Voice, Solo and Class Singing, also, Classes for Children; Violin, Cornet, etc. 150 Free Lessons during the year. English and German spoken. German taught. Scholars can have board. Address, for Catalogue, PROF. A. SCHULTZE,
dec29—d1y 67 Whitehall street.

Notice of Publication of Sheriff's Sales.

FROM and after this date the Sheriff's Sales of Fulton county will be published in The Atlanta Constitution.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff
jan4—d30t Fulton county.

G. W. ADAIR, Auctioneer.

Holbrook Property.

ON PETERS STREET.

WILL sell, on the premises, at three o'clock, Thursday evening, 25th instant, a 6 room Cottage, fronting 50 feet on Peters street, besides a 10 foot entrance, next door east of G. H. Adair's Mansion on Washington street.

This is a cozy, comfortable place, convenient to schools, churches, &c.

Perfect titles.

Terms—Half cash; balance 6 and 6 months, 10 per cent. interest. jan10—dtf

MACON & BRUNSWICK RAILROAD FOR SALE OR LEASE.

OFFICE MACON & BRUNSWICK R. R., Macon, Ga., December 6, 1876.

BY virtue of authority given by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, in the act approved March 6, 1875, the undersigned offer for sale or lease the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, together with the franchise, equipment and other property which was sold on the First Tuesday in June, 1875, as the property of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, and bought by the Governor of Georgia, in the name of the State. Also, such additional property as has since been acquired for said Railroad.

[illegible] the city of Brunswick, a distance of 186 miles with a branch from Cochran to Hawkinsville, about [illegible]

Sealed bids are invited up to 12 o'clock m. [illegible] 1877. [illegible] of the State of Georgia, [illegible] of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad Company, [illegible] the State by authority of the act approved December [illegible]

[illegible]

ALLCOCK'S

Porous Plasters

[illegible] ALLCOCK'S, and obtain [illegible] IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't, Office, [illegible] New York.
nov9—d&w3m,top,col,nxt,r,m

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion. All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance, and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 40 acres, 1½ miles from car shed, two-thirds in cultivation, balance well timbered; on it is about 3,000 bearing fruit trees and grape vines; a small house and a well of good water. Apply to A. Lambert, P. O. city. jan12—d3t

A FEW MORE Members of the Legislature can obtain first class board and lodging at reasonable prices, only two blocks from the Capitol, by early application at No. 99 Walton street. jan12—d1t

WANTED—A situation in the country, by a young man 17 years old. Has had one year's experience in farming. Can give reference. Address J. B. L. Constitution office. jan12—d1t

LOT BED SASH, and all sizes of Sash, Doors and Blinds, at Bottom Prices. 38 Decatur street. Jennings & Co. jan12—d3w

BOARD—Several gentlemen can be furnished with good board, with or without lodging, at 33 Ellis street. 2 minutes walk of the Capitol. jan12—d t

WANTED—Three good Traveling Agents, to sell an article used in every business house. Apply to Dr. J. H. Morey, Cannon House, between 8 and 10 a. m. and 6 and 8 p. m. jan11—d3t

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—One or two acres of land fronting the W. & A. or M. & W. R. R., within or near the city limits. Address Land, P. O. Box 309. jan10—d3t

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Good board and lodgings can be had on reasonable terms, at the "Leyden Mansion," 124 Peachtree street, next to the Governor's Mansion and convenient to the Capitol. Apply to Mrs. Dr. Roy. jan12—d3t

STOP—Members of the Legislature at the Adams House, 40½ Decatur street, where you can get elegant rooms and board, at $5 00 per week. jan9—d1w

FOR RENT—The handsome corner now occupied by Wm. A. Haygood, the Carpet Merchant of Atlanta. Possession given February 1st. Apply on the premises, 21 Marietta street. jan10—d3t,wed,fri&sun

T. R. RIPLEY, 37 Whitehall street, has just received a large lot of Glass Ware, Silver Plated Goods, Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Crockery, &c., and is prepared to sell for cash at Bottom Prices—wholesale and retail. jan10—d2t,wed&sun

TO RENT—For one or more years, the Gardner Plantations, situated in Lee county, six miles from Leesburg, containing thirty-one hundred (3,500 acres) Gin Houses, Screws, and other necessary out buildings. For full particulars apply to B. J. Gardiner, Leesburg, Lee county, Ga. dec6—d3taw2w

FOR RENT—An elegant Brick Store on Main street, Madison, Georgia. Terms reasonable. Apply to or address J. F. Patterson, Madison Ga. dec6—deod2w

FOR RENT—An 8-room house, corner Calhoun and Gilmer streets. For terms, apply to Mrs. Wm. Barnes, No. 50 Calhoun street. dec27—deod2w

FOR RENT—That large 18 room Boarding House, corner Forsyth and Peters. Apply to W. P. Inman. jan10—d3t

Hotels, &c.

FORSYTH HOTEL,

(Formerly Pye House.)

L. GRESHAM & SON, PROPRIETORS,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

HAVE taken charge of this well known House and are prepared to accommodate Travelers and Regular Boarders. Guests will receive the best of attention, and the tables be supplied with the best the market affords. Baggage carried to and from Depot Free of charge. nov19 dtf

Boarding House.

SPARTA.................GEORGIA,

By Mrs. Brown.

GOOD accommodations, good and comfortable rooms. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Terms, one dollar and fifty cents. Mrs. Brown, Proprietress. oct20—dtf

Richmond House,

GAINESVILLE.............GEORGIA.

CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention.

Excellent Accommodation

— FOR —

SUMMER VISITORS

— AT —

Reduced Rates.

Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates of board moderate. Single meal 50 cents. J. B. CRAIG,
july7—dtf Proprietor.

COX HOTEL,

Covington, Georgia.

TRANSPORTATION of baggage and passengers to and from depot free of charge. Table well supplied. Rooms large and well furnished.
sep21—dtf CARY COX, Proprietor.

Planter's Hotel,

AUGUSTA.................GEORGIA.

THIS well known hotel having been remodeled, enlarged, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished during the summer of 1875, is now open with increased facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

B. F. CHATFIED . . . Proprietor

Also, Proprietor of the

Highland Park Hotel

AIKEN, S. C.

NOTICE.

I HAVE leased the PIEDMONT HOTEL Gainesville, Georgia, for a term of years, and have concluded to sell or rent my Norcross Hotel and will give one of the best bargains ever given in this country. If not sold by the 15th of November next, I will rent it for next year and give possession the 15th of November. None but responsible men need apply.

J. G. TRAMMELL.
Norcross, Ga., October 31, 1876—dtf

THE CHOICE HOTEL,

Corner Broad and Bridge streets,

J. C. RAWLINS Proprietor.

(Situated in the business part of the city.)

ROME, GEORGIA.

Passengers taken to and from the Depot free of charge. sep8—d1y

Dinner House, Ga. Railroad,

AT RUTLEDGE, GEORGIA.

By Mrs. Boyett.

Meals 50 cents. aug16—d1y

Planters' Hotel,

Cor. Barnard and Bryan Streets,

Savannah, Georgia.

A. E. CARR,

PROPRIETOR.

Rooms large and airy. Conveyances to Steamers and Railroads. nov11—dtf

Ricks House

CARTERSVILLE....................GEORGIA

HAVING leased this splendid three story Brick Hotel, from Mr. Ricks, I have

Newly Furnished & Carpeted

in good style, so as to make my guests comfortable, and propose to keep as good a table as is kept in North Georgia for $2 per day; single meal 50 cents; by the week, $8. Rooms for families will be arranged in suits. The surroundings are fine. the

Brown House,

MACON GA.

WITHIN TWENTY YARDS PASSENGER DEPOT

First-class accommodations.
sep25—d1y BROWN & BROWN.

B. WOODWARD & CO.,

Cotton Brokers

WE have special arrangements with our friends in New York for purchase and sale [illegible]

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH [illegible]

Amusements.

Announcement Extraordinary!

THE 12th NIGHT MYSTIC

BROTHERHOOD

announce that on

JANUARY 12th, 1877,

it will give its

Fifth Annual Reception

— AT —

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

Invitations have this day been forwarded to various parties who have been especially selected by committee. Gentlemen only, receiving these invitations, and it is expected that the ladies will receive from them their invitations.

The entertainment is strictly a

Bal Masque

AND

SUPPER

As heretofore the utmost decorum will be observed.

Parties Receiving Invitations

will apply for admission tickets at No. 39 Whitehall street.

Reserved Seats, in the Gallery, for sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store, at $1 00.

In view of the disturbed condition of the country, occasioned by political differences, His Jovial Majesty has seen fit to command that there shall be no street parade this year.

By order of the PRESIDENT. jan9—d4t

White Lead

W. H. Gar[illegible], Prest. F. W. ROCKWELL, Sec

SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO.

SOUTHERN COMPANY
WARRANTED
STRICTLY
PURE WHITE
LEAD
IN
BLEACHED
OIL
ST. LOUIS.

Every package of this Company's brand of Strictly Pure White Lead bears the following guarantee:

"The White Lead contained in this package is guaranteed by the Manufacturers, the SOUTHERN WHITE LEAD CO., St. Louis, Mo., to contain no adulteration whatever. It is composed entirely of perfectly Pure Carbonate of Lead and Linseed Oil, and is sold subject to Chemical Analysis and the Blow Pipe Test."

The name of this Company is placed ONLY upon STRICTLY PURE LEAD. It is not placed upon a second or inferior quality. So parties purchasing White Lead branded "SOUTHERN COMPANY," are *absolutely sure* of obtaining a PERFECTLY PURE ARTICLE.

For Sale by Dealers in Paints and Oils throughout the South and West.

For sale by BUCK & CO., 25 Alabama street, and GEO. J. HOWARD, 47 Peachtree street.
oct21—d6mo

WINSHIP IRON WORKS
SAW MILLS, GRIS MILLS
MILL GEARING
SHAFTING, PULLEYS & C.
HORSE POWERS, SORGHUM MILLS
THE CELEBRATED
WINSHIP COTTON GIN.
THE WINSHIP COTTON PRESS
FOR STEAM, HORSE, OR HAND POWER
ADDRESS WINSHIP & BRO.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS ATLANTA GA.

jan10—

T. S. Reynolds, JOB PRINTER. ATLANTA, GA.

ESTABLISHED 1812

CLARK'S
TRADE
O.N.T.
MARK
SPOOL COTTON.

(Wound on White Spools.)

GEORGE A. CLARK, Sole Agent.

A full assortment of this celebrated brand of SPOOL COTTON can now be had at the Popular Dry Goods House of

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

P. S.—All our customers supplied with CLARK'S O. N. T. WRAPPING PAPER, FREE OF CHARGE, on application.

dec22—d6mo M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.

Stockholders Meeting Atlanta Street R. R. Co.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Atlanta Street Railroad will be held at G. W. Adair's office, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. G. W. ADAIR,
jan10—dtd Secretary.

Quarterly Sales and Receipts.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA, January 6, 1877.

The tax on Quarterly Sales and Receipts for the 4th quarter, ending December 31, 1876, is now due. All those required by the tax ordinance to pay the same are hereby notified to come at once to my office, in the City Hall, and attend to it. All failing to do so by the 15th inst. will have executions issued against them and the same placed in the Marshal's hand for collection, with additional cost.

Office hours from 7:30 o'clock to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 6 p. m. FRANK P. RYAN,
jan7 d1w City Clerk.

EXCELSIOR

Printing Ink Co

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET

12, Barclay St., NEW YORK.
dec30—d3mo

Brick for Sale.

200,000 BRICK always on hand at Reduced Prices. I am also prepared to BUILD ROCK or BRICK MASONRY at short notice and prices to suit the times. Call on

PAT LYNCH,

Builder and Contractor

or leave orders at J. J. & P. W. Lynch's, No. 1 Decatur street.

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

Feed and Sale Stable.

MACON, GEORGIA.

FORMER Stable of Faugis & Heath, on Poplar street. Accommodations are ample and complete for stock of all kinds. Lots to rent or feed stock as low as the lowest. Sleeping rooms over Stable for Drovers. Give me a trial.

J. S. STEWART,
nov22—d3m Successor to Faugis & Heath.

Fayette County Deputy Sheriff's Sale

WILL be sold before the Court House door in Fayetteville, Fayette county, Georgia, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of January, 1877, the following property, to-wit:

[illegible] Mules, ranging from four to six years old; three hundred bushels of Corn, more or less; three thousand [illegible] Fodder, more or less; one lot of shattered Oats. Levied on as the property of J. H. DeVaughn, by virtue of and to satisfy a distress warrant issued from Fayette [illegible] [illegible]

County Finances.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

— OF —

C. M. PAYNE,

County Treasurer of Fulton county, Ga.

1876.		
January 1..Balance on hand	$ 1,239 99	
February 1..Received of Daniel Pittman, retail license	397 00	
January 4..Received of W S Walker, tax for 1875	10,000 00	
January 4..Received of R B Hicks, road fines	1 00	
January 4..Received of B F Walker, road fines	8 25	
February 8..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	9 00	
February 11..Recived of D Pittman, for S R Boyle, tax 1874	8,290 18	
February 15..Received W H Venable, jury fee	9 00	
February 18..Received of W S Walker, tax 1875	15,000 00	
March 2..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	3 00	
March 10..Received of W S Walker, tax 1875	5,000 00	
March 23..Received of J Caldwell, road fines	2 00	
May 3..Received of Daniel Pittman, retail license	280 50	
May 5..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	9 00	
May 19..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	6 00	
May 20..Received of J D Collins, jury fee	3 00	
June 20..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	3 00	
June 22..Received of C W Wells, jury fee	3 00	
June 23..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	3 00	
September 14..Received on account of interest	108 95	
October 3..Received on account of interest	191 90	
October 30..Received of W S Walker, tax	1,000 00	
November 2..Received of McConnell and Haywood, jury fee	6 00	
November 9..Received on account of interest	45 00	
November 18..Received of W S Walker, tax 1876	2,500 00	
November 21..Received of W H Venable, jury fee	3 00	
December 6..Received of W S Walker, tax 1876	5,000 00	
December 6..Received of W S Walker, wild land tax	15 00	
December 19..Received of W S Walker, tax 1876	96 64	
December 27..Received of W S Walker, tax 1876	2,805 38	
December 30..Amount disbursed in 1876		$49,606 78
December 30..To balance account		5,605 29
	$55,212 38—	55,212 07
1877.		
January 1. To balance on hand	$ 5,605 29	

ATLANTA, GA., January 11, 1877.

Hon. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary Fulton county, Georgia:

Dear Sir—Above you will find an abstract statement of the receipts and disbursement of record in my office for the year 1876. My vouchers and books showing disbursements are at your disposal for examination according to law. It is presumable that the probable current expenses for the ensuing year, appertaining to the Superior and City Courts, Jail, Roads, Bridges, Paupers, &c., will be but little in excess of the year 1876.

Respectfully submitted.

C. M. PAYNE,
jan12—dtf County Treasurer of Fulton county, Georgia.

Clothing.

Special Announcement

— TO THE —

LEGISLATURE

— AND TO THE —

Visitors to the City During the Season.

THE OLD AND WELL KNOWN

CLOTHING HOUSE

— OF —

JAMES WILDE, Jr. & CO.

Offer the largest and best assorted stock of Ready-made Clothing ever brought to Atlanta at New York wholesale prices, being from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than the same goods can be sold elsewhere the city at retail for cash.

Strictly C. O. D. One Price.

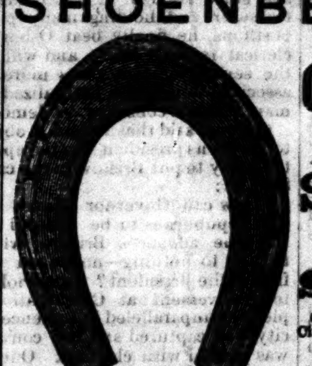
OVER COATS at lower prices than the cost of manufacture. BUSINESS and DRESS SUITS cheaper than ever before known.

JAMES WILDE Jr. & CO.
58 Whitehall Street.
jan10— nov24—d2mo

Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes Iron &c.

SHOENBERGER & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF



Cut Nails & Spikes

HORSE AND MULE

SHOES,

HORSE SHOE BAR AND

Sheet Iron;

Goods warranted equal to any in the market. Send for Circular in regard to "PICKED NAILS."

oct27—d1y **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Saddles, Harness &c.

T. GATHRIGHT. D. M. SPENCE. J. B. STUART.

J. T. GATHRIGHT & CO.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddles, Harness,

Collars, Bridles, &c.

248 MAIN STREET,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

All Work Warranted.

Send for Illustrated Price List and Catalogue.
sep5—d6mo

Seeds, Fertilizers, etc.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER and TREE

SEEDS.

Arriving in large supply, at wholesale and retail. Send in orders NOW before the rush comes. All standards sent by mail, postage paid, at FIVE CENTS per paper, 50 cents per dozen. Choice lot CHUFAS, CAT-TAIL MILLET, GERMAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN, ORCHARD, RED TOP and BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, LUCERNE, etc.

FERTILIZERS.

Wando Fertilizer, Acid Phosphate, Russell Coes Phosphate, etc.

MARK W. JOHNSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Agent for Farm Implements and Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons and Improved Live Stock, etc. jan9—d3m

Champagne.

HEIDSIECK & CO.

Dry Monopole Champagne.

PAUL JONES,

SOLE AGENT

For Atlanta, Ga.

Ready-Made Clothing.

DETERMINED

TO

CLOSE OUT

OUR

STOCK

OF WINTER

CLOTHING

BEFORE

February 1st,

WE NOW

OFFER

SOME

Extraordinary Inducements IN PRICES.

There are many who have not yet bought their Winter supply of Clothing, and who have not the means to buy fine Clothing and yet do not wish to wear cheap, coarse goods; to such we offer a CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY.

The goods we have yet on hand are mostly FINE in quality, but we will sell at prices ordinarily charged for common goods.

HAAS BROS.

O. K. CLOTHING STORE,

32 Whitehall St.

dec31—dtf

Educational.

Norcross High School.

THIS well known Institution will be opened for the new year, on Monday, the 15th instant, under the direction of Prof. Jas. R. Anthony, of Washington, Ga., as PRINCIPAL, aided by an accomplished instructress in Music, and other necessary help.

Prof. Anthony comes highly recommended by such men as Judge Reese, Hon. Sam'l Barnett and General D. M. DuBose, of his native town, and by Hon. A. H. Stephens, Rev. J. S. Lamar, Hon. A. T. Akerman, and others of different parts of Georgia and other States. We bespeak for him a liberal patronage.

For particulars, write for a circular.

JAMES P. SIMMONS,
President, &c.

Norcross, Ga., January 2, 1877—d4w

Lagrange Female College,

LAGRANGE, GEORGIA.

THE Spring Term of this old and well organized Institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, will open January 10th. Prof. Schirmacker, in charge of Music Department. Miss McFall will take charge of all pupils on their way to LaGrange on Tuesday the 9th. Leave Atlanta at eleven o'clock. jan4—d1w

KIRKWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

A Boarding School for Boys.

THE SPRING SESSION will begin January 10th, 1877. Free tuition for three years is offered the student standing the highest in the school by the Trustees of the University of Georgia. Boys of bad character will not be retained. Thorough training, good discipline and good moral and social influence characterize this School.

Board and Tuition, Spring Session, $156, IN ADVANCE.

For circular address CHAS. M. NEEL,
dec21—d1m Box 493, Atlanta, Ga.

SOUTHERN

Masonic Female College.

NEXT SESSION opens 10th instant. Terms favorable.

Board in private families at $15 per month washing and towels extra. In College building under care of teachers $15; or $12 if bed, bedding, etc., be furnished.

Young ladies can have board and tuition, embracing Music, with no extra charge, for $25 per month, paid monthly in advance.

Calisthenics and Vocal Music free.

Send for Catalogue.

J. N. BRADSHAW,
President.

Covington, Ga., January 2, 1877—d2w&w1t

Annianna Classical School,

(Near ADAIRSVILLE, GA.; FOUNDED IN 1865.)

THE next session of this well established, private, select, high school will open 15th JANUARY. Its location is accessible, healthful and attractive. Being in the country, it has no surroundings of a character to tempt a student into idleness or dissipation. It furnishes a thorough Academic Course in Science, Mathematics and the Ancient Languages. Students board with the Rector and their habits are as carefully guarded, day and night, as those of his own sons. Number restricted. None admitted under 12 years of age. Board and Tuition, $60 50 per quarter. Send for Circulars.

Address JOHN H. FITTEN,
jan3—d&w4w Adairsville, Ga.

Female Seminary.

REV. FERDINAND JACOBS, D.D., formerly of Charleston, subsequently of Laurensville Female College, S. C., will open, Tuesday, January 2, at his residence No. 82 South Pryor street, a School for Girls and Young Ladies.

He trusts he is sufficiently known as a Teacher, to secure for him the confidence of parents and guardians. He is permitted to refer to the following named gentlemen:

Rev. Dr. Leftwich, Maj John Bowie, Col. Sam'l B. Spencer, Mr. W. A. Moore, Rev. Mr. Martin, Rev. Dr. John Jones, H. B. Lee, M. D.
dec27—d1w

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE

RAILROAD.

The Quickest, Best & Only Route

With which Passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia.

New York

And other Eastern Cities

Without Change

This is the only line running through Pullman Southern Sleeping Cars from New Orleans, Mobile, Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Grenada, Decatur, Jackson, Tenn., and Nashville to Cincinnati without change, connecting at that point with all lines running Pullman and Wagner Palace Sleepers to Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Albany, Salamanca, and New York without change.

This is the only line running the entire train between Louisville and Cincinnati, and the only line by which passengers from the South en route to Eastern and Northern Cities (not in through sleeping cars) can avoid a tedious haul through the city of Louisville, by changing cars at Short Line Junction with L. & N. R. R., three miles South of the city, where an elegant Dining Hall is located, under the management of the Railroad Companies.

Through Sleepers from Atlanta, Chattanooga, Little Rock, Memphis and Vicksburg, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York, Philadelphia, and other cities via this line.

During the Centennial

[illegible] Exhibition at Philadelphia, Tickets via this Line will be sold at all ticket offices in the South and Southwest at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

No Other Line Can Equal It.

[illegible] JOHN MacLEOD, [illegible] Louisville, Ky.

Undertaker.

[redacted]

C. H. SWIFT, Ag't

FOR

O. H. Jones and W. D. Luckie,

DEALER in Metallic and Wooden Burial Caskets and Cases. The only house in the city that sells the celebrated "Fisk Patent Metallic Burial Caskets and Cases."

Bodies preserved by the freezing process. Orders from abroad, by telegraph or letter, promptly attended to. oct19—d1y

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
aug6—d&wly

MARRIAGE SECRETS,

[illegible] Marriage Guide illustrated with [illegible] engravings, [illegible] all the [illegible] should know o[illegible] Courtship, Marriage, the Mysteries and Revelations of the Sexual system, how to cure all kind of Diseases, with hundreds of valuable receipts who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Diseases, fully explaining their cause, symptoms and the means to cure. Every family should have a copy, worth more than [illegible] scientific work on the [illegible], and is in every respect. Sent securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address [illegible] North Fifth street St. L[illegible]

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 36 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&w1y

DR. BUTTS

DISPENSARY No. 12 N. Eighth st. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Thirty years experience in the treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases of both sexes.

Dr. Butts' Marriage Guide, a Physiological View of Marriage for the married and those contemplating marriage, on the mysteries of reproduction and the sexual infirmities of youth and womanhood. An illustrated book of [illegible] pages, [illegible] which should be kept under lock and key, [illegible] under seal for 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE on all diseases of a Private Nature in both sexes, the abuse and disorders of the sexual system, and the means of cure, 150 pages with engravings, sent under seal for 50 cts.

MEDICAL ADVICE on Seminal and Chronic Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., a 50 page pamphlet [illegible]

three books contain [illegible] 400 pages of [illegible] knowing on the subject, [illegible] receipt of 60 cts. Address Dr. B[illegible], No. 12 N. 8th [illegible]

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address Dr. JAQUES & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&wly

MARRIAGE GUIDE

An illustrated work [illegible] private counsel to the married and those [illegible] marriage on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it. It contains information which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion [illegible] give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth. [illegible] only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price [illegible] by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Dr. A. G. OLIN, 29 Washington st., Chicago Ill.

Dry Goods and Clothing.

THE OLD RELIABLE STORE

— OF —

M. MENKO & BRO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Clothing Dry Goods

— AND —

Furnishing Goods.

WE are now daily receiving our large and elegant new stock of goods just from market. We shall expect all of our old customers to trade with us, and many new ones.

We will make it to the interest of the public to deal with us.

M. MENKO & BRO.,
Corner Whitehall and Alabama streets,
sep17—6m Opposite James' Bank

New Advertisements.

$2500 A YEAR. AGENTS WANTED on our Grand Combination Prospectus, representing

150 DISTINCT **BOOKS**

wanted everywhere. The Biggest Thing Ever Tried. Sales made from this when all single Books fail. Also, Agents wanted on our MAGNIFICENT FAMILY BIBLES. Superior to all others. With invaluable Illustrated Aids and Superb Bindings. These Books beat the World. Full particulars free. Address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$55 to $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Men to sell to Merchants. $99 a month and traveling expenses paid. Gem Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and expenses free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$20,000 IN GOLD,

And other Valuable Premiums.
GIVEN TO THOSE WHO

WORK for the TIMES.

THE CINCINNATI WEEKLY TIMES, published for 33 years, has a National character and influence with patrons in every State and Territory in the Union, and of all shades of politics.

Every patron of the Times is presented, free of charge, with an Illustrated Year-book of valuable information, for 1877, alone worth the price of the paper.

A SURE-SHOT, LONG-RANGE REVOLVER

WITH SEVEN CHAMBERS,

Specially adapted for the pocket; loads without removing the cylinder, which revolves automatically when the hammer is raised. It is made of the best English steel, nickel silver-plated, and has a long, accurate range.

The retail price of this Revolver is $5; but the publishers of the WEEKLY TIMES, by special arrangements with the manufacturers, are enabled to send it, post paid by mail, to all who subscribe for the WEEKLY TIMES, at a trifle over the wholesale price, namely, $4, which will pay for both the Revolver and TIMES. Or, any one who will make up a club of 15 subscribers for the TIMES at $1 60 each, shall receive a Revolver for his services.

A sample copy of the TIMES, with our Illustrated List of Premiums and other documents, will be sent free on application to

CINCINNATI TIMES CO.,
62 West Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. jan1—d&wly

WE SELL

Gillet's Cream Dry Hop Yeast

A. C. & B. F. Wyly,	Jas. E. Wylie & Co.
Boynton Bros.	W. L. Hubbard & Co.
A. W. [illegible]	[illegible]
T. J. Dabney,	Dunn, Ogletree & Co.
T. J. Lowe & Bro.	McMillan & Snyder.
P. & G. T. Dodd & Co.	Hunt, Rankin & Lamar,
	Williams, Langston & Crane.

oct1—d3m

Byington's Hotel

MACON, GEORGIA.

Nearly opposite Passenger Depot

THE attention of the traveling public is respectfully called to the above named house. It is [illegible] [illegible]

G. W. & E. T. BYINGTON, Proprietors.

Business Cards.

Marietta Chair Factory,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

BRUMBY & SYKES, Proprietors.

THE best Standard Chairs and the largest stock guaranteed. Send for our reduced price list and photographs before sending your orders elsewhere. aug30—d&wly6m1877

L. L. THOMASSON,

DEALER IN

Grain, Hay, Bacon, Lard,

FLOUR, &c., Market street, Chattanooga, Tennessee. New Fire-proof Warehouse at foot of Market street. apr22,1876—d1y

Dentists.

HOLLAND & CRENSHAW,

DENTISTS.

Office, 32 Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. June 7, 1876—d1y

L. D. CARPENTER,

Dentist,

NO. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, Atlanta, Georgia.

D. SMITH,

Dentist.

Office 64 and Residence 173 Whitehall Street ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
nov28,1876—d1y

DR. JAS. ALLEN LINK,

Dentist,

63 WHITEHALL, corner of Hunter street. Residence 45 Cooper street. jan10, 1877—d6m

Lawyers.

GEO. W. H. LEGGE,

Attorney at Law,

And Real Estate Agent,

SPARTANBURG ....SOUTH CAROLINA

Reference—General A. Austell, Atlanta, Ga. oct8 d6m

POPE BARROW,

Attorney at Law,

ATHENS, GEORGIA.

june25,1876—d1y

B. S. IRVIN,

Attorney at Law,

WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.

PRACTICE in Wilkes and neighboring counties. Prompt and faithful attention given to the collection of claims. nov19,1876—d1y

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office, No. 5 Kimball House, next to Georgia Banking and Trust Co—First Floor, Entrance on Wall Street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Strict attention given to business. Collections promptly remitted. Will practice in the Supreme Court of the State, the United States Circuit and District Courts at Atlanta, the Superior Court and Court of Ordinary of Fulton county, and in the City Court of Atlanta. aug29 1876—d1y

T. H. S. MORSTON,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

ROOM No. 3 Austell's building, corner Pryor and Decatur streets. aug6,1876—d6m

JOHN W. OWEN,

Attorney at Law

TOCCOA CITY, GA.

WILL practice in the counties of Habersham, Hall, Banks and Franklin. Special attention given to collections. aug1,1876—d6m

J. S. JAMES,

Attorney at Law,

DOUGLASVILLE, GEORGIA

WILL practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John. H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. J. M. James, Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett, Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10,1876—d&w12m

W. L. MARLER. HENRY PERRY.

MARLER & PERRY,

Attorneys at Law,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention given to collections. Will practice in the courts of Hall, Jackson, Banks Dawson, Lumpkin, White and Rabun counties. june29,1876—d1y

H. W. BALDWIN,

Attorney at Law

MADISON, GEORGIA.

REFERENCES—Dr. Jno. B. Minor, Prof. Law Univ. Va.; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Judge Augustus Reese, Judge Geo. T. Bartlett, Col Geo. W. Adair. june8—dtf

JACKSON & THOMAS,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 4 Broad Street, ATHENS, GA.

WILL practice in the Courts of the State. march 1, 1876—d1y

C. A. THORNWELL,

Attorney at Law,

ROME, GEORGIA.

SPECIAL attention collections. mar10,1876—d12m

LUTHER J. GLENN. HOWELL C. GLENN

L. J. GLENN & SON,

Attorneys at Law,

HAVE removed their office to the rooms formerly occupied by Gartrell & Wright, in the Muhlinbrink Building, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets dec31—dif

J. A. McWHORTER,

Attorney at Law,

GREENESBORO, GEORGIA.

WILL give prompt attention to the business intrusted to his care. Will practice regularly the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty. march12,1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE,

Attorney at Law,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar22—dtf

EDWARD J. REAGAN,

Attorney at Law,

HAMPTON, GEORGIA.

PRACTICES in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5,1875—d1y

HOKE SMITH. W. H. JACKSON.

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James' Bank Block, ATLANTA, GA. oct23—d2mo

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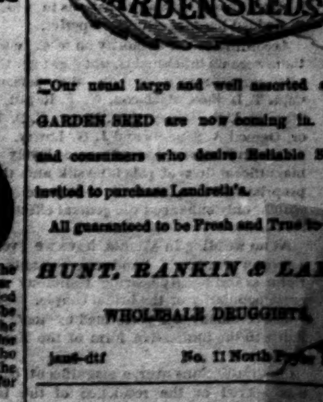

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